

DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET START DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GENEVA 31 JAN

LD311530 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Geneva January 31 TASS -- The USSR delegation to the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation and reductions [talks] has arrived in Geneva today. Ambassador Viktor Karpov, heading the Soviet delegation, made upon arrival in the Geneva airport the following statement:

"The USSR delegation has arrived in Geneva to continue talks with the U.S. delegation on questions of strategic arms limitations and reductions.

The Soviet side -- which was clearly stated in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, on December 21, 1982 -- is for reaching agreement with the USA, agreement which is honest and meeting the principle of equality and equal security. But we are not just declaring this readiness on our part. The Soviet proposals at the talks are an expanded programme of measures for a radical reduction of strategic arms, for eliminating all possibilities for a build-up of such arms, and for lessening the threat of a nuclear war.

Achievement of an agreement is obstructed by the unconstructiveness of the U.S. approach, the U.S. stake on continuing the arms race, rather than halting it, and its clear hopes to gain unilateral military advantages this way or the other.

A successful resolution of the problem of strategic arms limitations and reductions requires that the American side respond constructively to the Soviet Union's proposals, and that it show a genuine readiness for a search for joint, mutually acceptable solutions in the interests of security of both sides, in the interests of universal security."

The U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American strategic arms limitations and reductions talks, headed by Ambassador Edward Rowny, has also arrived here today.

PONOMAREV CRITICIZES U.S. NUCLEAR WARFARE STRATEGY

PM311329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 83 p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Reviews": "Against the Strategy of Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] Let us compare two comments, two quotations, "war, not peace, must be considered the norm in international relations" -- that is from a report to the White House by the so-called Santa Fe society," an influential society close to the U.S. President. "The states represented at the Political Consultative Committee conference put forward an alternative to nuclear catastrophe and call for broad international cooperation in the name of the preservation of civilization and peace on earth" -- thus runs the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration adopted in Prague 5 January 1983.

The first quotation is essentially the keynote for the current U.S. Administration.

The second characterizes the very essence of the socialist community countries' peace-loving and consistent foreign policy.

The Prague declaration provided a profound scientific analysis of the contemporary situation, revealed the most important features of the imperialist circles' dangerous policy and set out constructive proposals to improve the international situation.

The Warsaw Pact states proposed a package of measures aimed at removing the threat of war and limiting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race.

They propose that the cause of the real limitation and reduction of arms and armed forces be set in motion and advocate a mutual freeze on USSR and U.S. strategic weapons, the elimination of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from other countries' territories, and the freeze and subsequent reduction of military spending.

There has been a broad positive response from the world public to the proposals of the participants in the Political Consultative Committee's Prague conference, proposals aimed at increasing security in Europe and at eliminating existing seats of military conflict in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions and preventing the appearance of new ones.

Of particular importance are the measures proposed by the participants in the Political Consultative Committee conference to create a climate of trust among states, without which it is impossible to reduce the threat of war. The removal of the existing distrust could lower the level of confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the two largest military-political alliances. The Warsaw Pact states have proposed to the North Atlantic Treaty states the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

Such is the all-embracing peace Program put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, a realistic alternative to the imperialist course toward confrontation. At the same time, they are drawing the whole world's attention to the extremely dangerous consequences which would inevitably ensue from the policy being implemented by the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO states.

The correctness of the assessment of the prevailing situation contained in the Prague declaration is clear to all who possess common sense. The international public has recently had a few opportunity to compare and contrast the Warsaw Pact states' approach to the most acute problems of the present day and the U.S. and NATO attitude to these problems. You only have to turn to the secret Pentagon and U.S. National Security Council report entitled "Defense Directive for Fiscal 1984-1988," which has been published by UPI. The document was approved by President R. Reagan, as is well known.

Some of the "directive's" provisions became known to the public several months ago. Even then the extracts from the document cited by a number of U.S. newspapers were bound to cause alarm. You only have to recall, for example, that, as THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, the "directive" entrusted the U.S. Armed Forces with the duty of "formulating plans for defeating the Soviet Union at any level of military conflict from guerrilla operations to nuclear war." And in times of peace, the United States and its allies must effectively declare "economic and technical war" on the Soviet Union.

Now this whole 136-page document is known in its entirety. Its contents clearly indicate that U.S. leaders -- both political and military -- are pursuing a course toward preparing and unleashing nuclear war and are expecting to win it. The Pentagon "directive" actually says: In the event of the outbreak of nuclear war, which is regarded as inevitable, "the United States must be able to prevail over the Soviet Union even if the conflict proves to be protracted." Such a guideline can only be characterized as a strategy of nuclear catastrophe.

The document's authors obviously did not expect its contents to become common knowledge and thus spoke with cynical bluntness. As UPI reports, they completely ignore the possibility of reaching agreement or of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union. The document points out that the most important element of U.S. military strategy is to escalate a conflict involving general-purpose forces to the level of nuclear war. Furthermore, the Pentagon and the National Security Council are gearing the U.S. Armed Forces directly toward delivering a first nuclear strike against targets on the territory of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states, both by means of strategic nuclear forces and using medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in Europe.

In this context the following remark should be made: The United States says that its strategic offensive forces are a "triad," that is, they consist of three main elements -- ICBM's, nuclear submarines carrying ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers. The question of a fourth element -- medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe -- is now fairly and squarely on the agenda. In fact, in terms of the tasks that they fulfill they form a direct part of the U.S. strategic nuclear forces. Like those forces, the U.S. medium-range facilities in Europe are intended, as the Pentagon document indicates, to destroy by a first strike the leading centers of the Soviet military and political structure and the nuclear and conventional armed forces and also to inflict the maximum destruction on industrial installations of the USSR and its allies. Thus, it should not now essentially be a question of a "triad" but of a "quadriga" in U.S. strategic plans. This should be viewed as another dangerous step on the path toward nuclear madness.

The framework of this review does not permit a detailed examination of all the finer points of the U.S. "defense directive." But its essence is clear. It is nothing more than the Pentagon's "comprehensive strategic plan" not only for the next 5 years but also with an eye to the longer term. Certain key features of this plan should be dwelt on since they irrefutably demonstrate that, in essence, U.S. strategy is aimed at confronting the USSR and at achieving military superiority with the goal of satisfying U.S. imperialism's globalist pretensions.

What features? The "directive" demands, in particular, preparations for "effectively waging war" from outer space. It is noted frankly that the United States "will change the correlation of forces with the USSR" regardless of the course and results of current arms limitation talks. There is talk of the possible rejection of the Soviet-American antiballistic missile treaty or of changing it. It is recommended that economic difficulties be created for the USSR by extending the arms race. For the Armed Forces, the priority task put forward is that of "increasing the effectiveness of the forces which already exist and of those which it is planned to create." The second most important task is that of "increasing the combat readiness of troops" deployed within the United States, and the third that of increasing the number of personnel.

Apart from these general principles, the "directive" also contains quite specific instructions on many questions, starting with the demand to create a new medium-range missile with a nuclear warhead to replace the ground forces' Lance missile, and ending with the indication of the need to prepare for shipping large contingents of American troops to the Persian Gulf region even in the absence of a "direct enemy invasion" of the region or an invitation from the oil-producing countries located there. And, lastly, a priority task that is put forward is the "timely implementation" of plans for the deployment of new weapons systems.

Those are some basic features of the Pentagon's new "comprehensive strategic plan," set forth in the "directive" for the fiscal years 1984-1988. Huge sums are being appropriated for its implementation -- more than \$1.5 trillion. This is to provide the U.S. Armed Forces with the resources, armaments, combat hardware and equipment necessary for waging combat operations against the Soviet Union on several fronts for an "indefinite period of time" using general-purpose forces and forces intended for the waging of a "protracted nuclear war." And what the United States means by a "protracted nuclear war" is a war which does not just amount to an exchange of nuclear strikes, but one that lasts at least 2 months, or even 6 months.

Even in the United States the publication of these monstrous designs has given rise to a state comparable to shock. The opinion of sober-minded Americans was expressed by former diplomats T. Watson and M. Harrison. They wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES the other day: "Those who... play with nuclear weapons or still cherish the hope that the United States will be able to intimidate the Soviet Union or subjugate it, or, if that is not possible, to start and win a nuclear war -- these people, consciously or not, are leading us to catastrophe."

One could hardly put it more clearly.

Nuclear catastrophe certainly can and must be averted. But to this end the nuclear powers, as is noted in the Prague declaration, must display political will and readiness to cooperate and their military policy must be based exclusively on defense needs and take account of the legitimate security interests of all states. Unfortunately, Washington has no desire to display this will and readiness for cooperation and intends to continue to follow the dangerous course of the arms race and to prepare for nuclear war. Hence the need for the greatest vigilance and an unremitting struggle against imperialist circles' sinister designs and for the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security.

BEGLOV ARTICLE VIEWS U.S. DEFENSE DIRECTIVE

AU311814 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 28 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by NOVOSTI observer Spartak Beglov: "The Heavy Burden of Responsibility"]

[Text] According to reports from Washington the most important principles of a secret document of the Pentagon and National Security Council came into the possession of the U.S. mass media. This "Defense Directive for Fiscal Years 1984-88" is aimed at stepping up the preparation of the U.S. war machinery for a conceivable -- and this also includes a "sustained" -- nuclear war, while attention is being focused on the possibility of a victory in such a war "at any level."

At the same time, the world press have also eagerly commented on another report from Washington, on the changes among the ranks of President Reagan's fellow strugglers responsible for the negotiations on arms control. In this context the dismissal of two of them is being unanimously assessed by international commentators as evidence that the White House does not wish any success in the negotiations with the Soviet Union "for reasons of an ideological nature."

These two reports demand particular attention because they coincide with the second anniversary of the accession to power of the present administration on 20 January. And both reports could serve as an epigram to the outcome of these 2 years. The about-face which is most threatening to the well-being and, even more so, the survival of mankind is becoming evident in the military-strategic policy of the United States. The most objective and most severe judge of this dangerous course is the protest movement of millions of people, which has set the entire world, even the United States, into motion. It is hardly necessary in this context to refer to the absurdity of Washington's contentions concerning the "hand of Moscow" in inspiring this movement. Its main inspirer is the policy of the U.S. Administration, its frantic desire for nuclear arms and tempting new means of mass destruction, as well as its cynical readiness, be it even tomorrow, to incinerate all of Europe in a "limited" nuclear war.

It is paradoxical, but many people regard this as the only "service" which the Reagan administration has rendered to mankind. In fact, through its nuclear blackmail it has aroused everywhere the human instinct of self-defense and has prompted people to rise against the deadly threat which is concealed in the Pentagon scripts calculated in cold blood.

If the U.S. Administration needed weighty evidence about the unacceptability of its so-called "new beginning" to the rest of the world, it has received it in full. The most recent initiatives of the USSR and of the Warsaw Pact states in favor of realistic disarmament measures have even further opened up the door leading to the only alternative acceptable to mankind. It is difficult to recall another period in U.S. history in which the U.S. Administration, face to face with such alternative, was saddled with such a heavy burden of responsibility for the situation into which it has maneuvered the international community, a responsibility not only for the destiny of present but also of future generations.

'EQUIDISTANCE' NONALIGNED POLICY A 'BLIND ALLEY'

LD281122 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 28 Jan 83

["Guarantee of Success of the Non-Aligned Movement" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- The recent extraordinary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries at the foreign minister level in Managua reaffirmed the anti-imperialist and anti-war character of the Non-Aligned Movement, PRAVDA states. "This is very important on the eve of the major forum for which the participants in the movement are preparing," the newspaper stresses. "The 7th conference of the heads of state and governments of the Non-Aligned Movement is to take place in New Delhi in March."

"The success of the extraordinary meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau in Managua is giving the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America reason to hope that the Delhi conference will become a landmark in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement and further raise its role and importance in international affairs."

"Having emerged from the ruins of the colonial system, the Non-Aligned Movement objectively embodied the striving of the countries comprising it to jointly oppose the attempts of imperialism to keep them in the bridle of its political influence and in the fetters of its economic dominance. The anti-imperialist spirit and intolerance of the forces of aggression and war become a guarantee of the prestige of the movement and the expansion of its ranks."

"Attempts have been made on more than one occasion -- and even become markedly more active today -- to emaciate the anti-imperialist and anti-war character of the Non-Aligned Movement," the article continues. "At present ideological subversion against it is carried out in subtle and well-camouflaged forms. The states participating in the movement are being offered insistently the concept of their 'equidistance' from the capitalist and socialist countries and the false idea that the purpose of the movement should be 'opposition to the policy of the two superpowers' rather than rebuff to the intrigues of the imperialism."

"But can the movement approach in the same manner yesterday's colonialists, still trying to preserve the overt and covert forms of national oppression, and socialist countries invariably giving support to the national liberation struggle and helping to strengthen the political and economic independence of the emergent states?" The article asks. "Can it be 'equidistant' from both enemies and friends?"

The meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Managua again gave an unambiguous answer to these questions.

The United States' move from detente to confrontation, Washington's militarist way of thinking, according to which the world is subdivided into theatres of military operations, U.S. shameless support of expansionistic and repressive regimes in the Middle East, in the south of Africa and in Central America have all made U.S. policy even more alien to the ideals inspiring the Non-Aligned Movement, PRAVDA stresses.

"The emergent states have regarded the Pentagon's decision to establish the so-called Central Command as a relapse of imperial ambitions and claims to the role of world policeman."

Relying on the 'Rapid Deployment Force' attached to it, this 'Central Command' should raise the U.S. mailed fist over the area to which the U.S. imperialist strategists attach key importance. This area includes the Persian Gulf with its oil fields, access to the mineral resources of southern Africa, crucial shipping lanes control of which makes it possible to blackmail Western Europe and Japan, and new beachheads for armed intervention in the affairs of developing countries."

"The purpose of Washington is to push back the newly-free peoples, to take away from them the gains they have achieved in long and difficult struggle, and to neutralize their role in world politics. The imperialists are doing everything possible to widen the gap between Arab countries, to detract from the authority and influence of the Organization of African Unity, to exploit the Organization of American States as a tool of the colonialist ambitions of the Western powers, and to paralyse the Non-Aligned Movement with useless squabbling," the newspaper stresses.

"The attempts to lead the Non-Aligned Movement up the blind alley of 'equidistance' are intended to drive a wedge between the newly-free states and their natural allies, socialist countries, so as to narrow the common front of opposition to the forces of imperialism and war," the newspaper says in conclusion. "As the 7th Non-Aligned summit in Delhi draws nearer, it become increasingly obvious that imperialist agents are trying again to resort to their favourite tactical ploy, namely, to distract the attention of the forthcoming forum from cardinal, strategic tasks and to concentrate it on secondary, artificially inflated questions on which not all the Non-Aligned countries hold identical views."

WESTERN PEACE ACTIVISTS END MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD301408 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The three-day information meeting-dialogue of representatives of movements and organizations favouring peace and disarmament from 18 West European countries as well as the USA, Canada and Australia, which was held at the Soviet Peace Committee, has closed today.

The meeting was addressed by executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Foreign Ministry, the USSR Defence Ministry, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Scientific Council for Research into the Problems of Peace and Disarmament and leaders of Soviet public organizations. They explained the main aspects of Soviet foreign policy and the Soviet Union's fresh peace initiatives directed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

The participants in the meeting were also familiarized with the forms and methods in the activities of the Soviet peace movement, mass anti-war actions by peace champions in the USSR.

During the exchange of views the participants in the meeting expressed profound concern over the current aggravation of the international situation, over irresponsible propaganda of the man-hating doctrines of "limited" and "prolonged" nuclear wars, over the unbridled buildup of nuclear armaments and other mass annihilation weapons. Great interest was evoked by the new peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries which create realistic conditions for making the year 1983 a turning point in the development of the situation in Europe and the world over toward enhanced security and the removal of the threat of nuclear war.

Despite differences in the evaluation of certain international developments and problems the participants in the meeting expressed determination to work together actively to prevent the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to press for an end to the arms race, for the normalisation of international relations and for disarmament.

U.S. OBSTRUCTS UN CONFERENCE ON INDIAN OCEAN

PM311957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Obstructionist Stance"]

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- This year's first session of the UN special committee on the Indian Ocean is opening in New York.

The representatives of (?46) [figure illegible] states are taking part. The committee's task is to prepare a conference which is to formulate an international agreement on the Indian Ocean's transformation into a peace zone.

A great deal of work has been done at previous sessions. The socialist and nonaligned countries have given firm support to the important international initiative. They have made concrete proposals. However, because of the obstructionist stance of the United States, the UN General Assembly's first projected deadline for convening a conference -- 1981 -- was missed. Now the second deadline -- May 1983 -- is also under threat.

At the last session of the UN General Assembly the Soviet Union appealed for concrete steps to lower the level of tension in the region to be taken right away, without awaiting the convening of a conference. It appealed to all states not to dispatch to the area major naval formations, not to hold military exercises and not to enlarge or modernize military bases.

U.S., ALLIES CREATING ARTIFICIAL OIL GLUT

LD301144 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- "Life has demonstrated the whole incompatibility of the imperialist ambitions and the interests of the developing nations," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today.

Commenting on differences in OPEC, which cropped up at the emergency session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva, PRAVDA notes that "there were differences in OPEC earlier, including for objective reasons, as the 13 member-countries of that organization belong to different continents. They are different in their state systems, the level of development and political orientation. But the present growth, as some Western commentators put it, of 'political tensions' in OPEC, is chiefly due to such phenomena as the grave impact left by the crisis of capitalism on the oil-producing countries, pressure and intrigues against them by the transnational corporations and imperialism".

As PRAVDA goes on to say, "the USA and its allies have recently used various levers to toughen the policy of artificially creating an oil glut in the world capitalist market. This way the prices of products of the oil-producing countries, in the first place of the OPEC member-states, were forced down, and the latter had to reduce oil output. While oil output in 1979 by the OPEC member-countries was 32 million barrels a day, it is now only 18 million barrels. One can clearly understand how that affected the revenues of the OPEC countries. At the same time, the prices for the products purchased by them in the capitalist countries have considerably increased. The situation has particularly heavily hit the OPEC member-countries for which oil is practically the sole source of funds for the development of the national economy."

"As a result", PRAVDA points out, "competition between the oil-producing countries, the dispute over the oil extraction quotas and over higher prices have sharpened. If one takes into account the tactics of counterposing some countries to others; which Washington has widely and permanently used, one can hardly be astonished by the present difficulties in relations between the OPEC countries."

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
BUSH TRIP TO WEST EUROPE

DD 1

BUSH READS OPEN LETTER FROM REAGAN TO ANDROPOV

LD011118 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Vice President George Bush of the United States, speaking in West Berlin yesterday, gave his main attention to justifying the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

The high part of his speech was when he read out President Reagan's so-called open letter in which he calls on the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, to meet him anywhere and at anytime to sign an agreement banning all intermediate-range land-based missiles.

Commenting on President Reagan's letter, the American UPI news agency noted that it contained nothing new. In essence Mr Reagan repeated his so-called zero option intended to change the correlation of forces in Europe in favor of NATO.

MOSCOW MEDIA CONTINUE COMMENTS ON BUSH TOUR

Trip Termed 'Rescue Operation'

LD311858 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1612 GMT 31 Jan 83

["Bush's 'Rescue Operation' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer on military questions, Vladimir Bogachev, writes:

Rejecting the demands of the West European public that the United States divert from its unrealistic and odious "zero option" at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the Reagan administration has evidently decided to step up its pressure on the governments of the NATO countries in order to ensure the deployment in any event of the new American medium-range missiles on the Continent of Europe.

As its latest measure to appease its closest allies, who more and more often are urging the U.S. Administration to display flexibility at the Geneva talks, the White House has decided to send U.S. Vice President George Bush to Western Europe.

However, as NEW YORK TIMES observers James Reston and Bernard Gwertzman stress, the main source of Washington's anxiety is not the position of officials in Europe, but the antiwar mood of the people in the NATO countries who are demanding more and more persistently that their governments take a sensible stand on questions of nuclear armaments on the continent, and are threatening to vote in elections against parties which uphold a policy of deploying the U.S. nuclear missiles.

"Bush's main task is to (?assess) the impact of the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives on public opinion in the West European countries", the London GUARDIAN notes.

As expected, Bush is not taking to Western Europe any new proposals about a joint position of the NATO countries on the question of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, the State Department and the Pentagon are unanimous that any new American proposal will, as before, envisage the deployment in Western Europe of Pershing II missiles which are capable of reaching targets in the USSR in 6 minutes.

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The purpose of Bush's "rescue operation" in Western Europe is to save the American plans for deployment of the new missiles on the continent. Accompanied by Washington-inspired rumors about a "possible softening" of the U.S. stand at Geneva, Bush is to obtain from the NATO countries unconditional support for the "zero option", which dooming the Soviet-American nuclear arms talks in Europe to deadlock.

Bush Brings 'Nothing New'

LD312147 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush is in his second day in the FRG. A very difficult mission has been placed upon him -- to convince the West Europeans of the Reagan administration's good will and peace-loving character. Bush himself formulated his task quite artfully by saying: I am not sure that all our friends in West Europe completely understand how serious President Reagan's aspiration for attaining an agreement on the reduction of armaments is.

However, the vice president has brought no new proposals to Europe. Washington has nothing with which to counter the Soviet proposals. Bush will have difficulty in agitating. Some days ago, for example, there was a report from London on the results of a public opinion poll by THE SUNDAY TIMES. Only 25 percent of the inhabitants of Britain are inclined to entrust the Reagan administration with undivided control over the missiles the Americans want to deploy in Britain; 75 percent of Britons do not trust Washington. And this is a country that has special relations with America. What is to be said about the Belgian, Netherlands and West German public?

Bush held talks in Bonn today with Federal Chancellor Kohl and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. They discussed in particular questions connected with the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The American Administration is now attempting to create an impression of flexibility in its position in Geneva, but for all this the White House, as before, adhering rigidly to Reagan's so-called zero option, which is unacceptable to the Soviet Union. [Camera shows Genscher meeting Bush on arrival in Bonn, and Bush speaking at the microphone with Genscher standing by.]

The leader of the American delegation at the talks in Geneva has thus received corresponding tasks from the U.S. Administration.

West Europeans 'On Guard'

LD010008 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] According to the Bible, it took a week to create the earth and all living on it. Vice President George Bush has a much simpler task to solve during his 7-day tour of Western Europe. But this is just on the surface of it, our observer Georgiy Sturua writes, and continues:

President Reagan instructed Mr Bush to assure West Europeans of the administration's sincere desire to work for curbing the arms race. However the very choice of the envoy, notorious for his bellicose views, has put West Europeans on guard, and it might have been hard for the President to find a better candidate. It was for their bellicosity that almost all the administration's officials got into the administration.

Upon his arrival in Bonn, Mr Bush has been talking much of the administration's adherence to peace, stability and arms reduction. However it is not words but deeds that matter.

In the meantime the administration has irreversibly turned down the SALT-2 treaty, unilaterally interrupted negotiations on chemical weapons and satellite killers, and has been refusing to sign a comprehensive test-ban treaty. Simultaneously there has been the impression that the White House cannot put things right in the organs dealing with arms control and as a result of interdepartmental squabble the director of the Arms Control Agency, Eugene Rostow, was dismissed and replaced by Kenneth Adelman, who openly rejects the possibility of positive results at the talks on limiting strategic arms.

Western Europe has proved more than once to be an obedient partner of Washington. But now it looks as if West Europeans would like them to be heeded with care. [sentence as heard] It is not hard to guess that many West Europeans will insist that Washington draw up a new approach to limiting arms, because the White House has up till now not given any constructive reply to the wide-ranging Soviet peace offensive. (?One of them) suggests that the Soviet and American nuclear potentials be reduced by a quarter in line with the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. As for the American plan to reduce strategic arms, it would put the United States at a triple advantage.

Western Europe has also been increasingly aware of the fact that the notorious zero option for medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is a stillborn idea in a (?show) wrapping. It implies zero only for the Soviet Union. But one can hardly hope in earnest that the Soviet Union would scrap its medium-range missiles with Britain and France retaining their weapons targeted at the USSR. These missiles are part and parcel of (?the) European balance and they are up for negotiation indispensably.

Logically enough, the Soviet Union proposes that it will have as many medium-range missiles in Europe as Britain and France have there. However, the United States has been stubbornly sticking to its zero option. Its intransigence over arms control puts into doubt its will to sign an agreement. This feeling has been spreading all over Western Europe. But will West Europeans in 1 week be able to convince Bush to change the position? This question has still not been settled.

'Real Aims' of Trip Examined

PM312239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 83 p 5

[Text] Washington, 31 Jan, TASS -- U.S. Vice President G. Bush set off yesterday on a tour of West European countries during which he will visit the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France and Britain where he will hold talks with the leaders of these countries. In addition, meetings are planned for NATO Headquarters in Brussels and also with the heads of the U.S. delegations to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Officially the vice president has been tasked with holding "close consultations on political and security issues" with the allies, and in particular on problems pertaining to the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The real aims of the trip, however, which is being undertaken on the personal instruction of President Reagan, are different. They consist in persuading the West European public of the "peace-loving stance" of the United States and, by exerting strong pressure, obtaining from the leaders of these countries confirmation of their consent to the deployment of new American nuclear weapons on the continent.

The gamble here will be made on efforts to neutralize the attractive force of the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which have received a high assessment from broad circles of the West European public. The Europeans' positive reaction to these initiatives, particularly the proposals concerning arms reductions in Europe and the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military force, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, "was one of the major reasons why the vice president was sent on this trip."

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Aside from political issues, Bush also intends to discuss in Europe problems affecting economic relations between the United States and its allies. In particular, meetings are planned with the leaders of the EEC. On Bush's own admission, these problems are numerous and complex. It is known that the West Europeans are openly voicing their displeasure with the extremely self-centered policy of the Reagan administration in the sphere of foreign trade and finance, which is seriously infringing the interests of the countries of the continent and is leading to the intensification of crisis phenomena in these countries' national economies.

All these problems were discussed during a recent visit to Europe by Secretary of State G. Shultz. And the fact that they are again the topic of discussion now, only a few weeks later, is evidence of the continuing exacerbation of economic contradictions and of the absence of any real prospects for their solution.

First Stage 'Not Strewn With Roses'

LD010338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President Bush's West European visit will continue today. I would like to remind you that in 10 days he is to visit seven countries: the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France, Britain and Switzerland. It is thought that Bush will meet in Geneva with the participants of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation of medium-range strategic arms.

According to Bush, the aim of the visit is to hold consultations with allies on the most important problems of today. Judging by reports from Bonn and West Berlin, which the highly placed White House official has already visited, the first stage of his visit has not been strewn with roses. The democratic public of the FRG and West Berlin are regarding the visit by the guest from across the ocean as a blunt attempt by Washington to exert pressure on its partners in order to bring down the wave of antiwar manifestations in Western Europe directed against the sinister plans for the deployment there of U.S. nuclear missiles.

Western Press Cited

LD011023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The arrival of U.S. Vice President Bush in Bonn is at the center of attention in the West European press. The journey by the Washington emissary pursues one aim -- that of making U.S. allies in NATO continue their support for the Reagan administration's position on the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons, the French L'HUMANITE writes. It is precisely this position by Washington, which amounts to the zero option, which has brought about the situation in which no progress has so far been achieved at the Geneva talks. As THE LONDON TIMES notes, the utterances by Bush in the FRG testify to the fact that the Reagan administration has decided to make no concessions to the growing antiwar movement in West Europe.

Met by Protestors

LD312326 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] As the American vice president, George Bush, arrived in West Berlin, he was met by a protest demonstration of some 10,000 people. The protestors demanded the cancellation of plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Europe and condemned American interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

SOVIET REACTION TO U.S. DRAFT 1984 BUDGET

'Expression of Aggressive Policy'

PM010953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 83 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "Guns, Not Butter"]

[Text] The draft U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1984 has been submitted to the American Congress for ratification. Out of a total expenditure of \$805.2 billion, it provides for the appropriation of \$280.5 billion for military purposes alone, compared with \$245.5 billion in the current fiscal year. Really vast "sacrifices" are to be cast on the altar of military preparations.

Where will the huge additional sums to be thrown into the flames of the arms race come from? The answer is not hard to find if you look through the articles of the new draft budget. They will be obtained by "freezing" and cutting programs for assistance to the poorest strata of the population, mainly in the sphere of health care and pensions, which are being cut considerably. But even after these "savings" from people's vital needs, the planned budget deficit will be nearly \$200 billion. Here one cannot help recalling the Republican leader's election promise to "balance the federal budget!"

So it is "guns, not butter" again, or, in other words, missiles instead of bread tossed to the American poor to lessen social tension. The new U.S. budget is a clear expression of the aggressive imperialist policy, the policy of the feverish arms buildup in the hope of achieving military superiority; a policy which steps up international tension and pushes the world toward nuclear catastrophe. The figures in the new American budget erase the phrases about "love for peace," which Washington leaders manage to force out from time to time, and cancel out the statements by representatives of the U.S. Administration on its desire to reach agreements on arms limitation and reduction.

The peoples of the world cannot now fail to compare the decisions being adopted in Washington with the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In the Political Declaration adopted in Prague the Warsaw Pact states once again proposed to NATO members that a practical agreement be reached on not increasing and subsequently reducing military spending in percentage or absolute terms. As you can see, Washington has not responded to this reasonable appeal. People there will pin their hopes on the force of arms. This principle is futile, dangerous and fraught with the danger of nuclear catastrophe, and the peoples will certainly draw their own conclusions.

Increase in Military Spending

LD311852 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] In the United States the White House has submitted to Congress its draft budget for the coming fiscal year. The budget adds \$30 billion to the already astronomical spending for military preparations. Even according to American military experts, the stocks of weapons in the United States far exceed what is needed for defense. Nonetheless more thousands of millions of dollars continue to be assigned for production of ever more powerful intercontinental missiles, missile-carrying submarines, cruise missiles, chemical weapons and neutron weapons. Last summer the Reagan administration ordered preparation for limited or protracted wars involving the use of all types of weapons, including the nuclear. And preparations have been going on ever since.

The United States plans first nuclear strikes in any part of the world where it finds it necessary to promote its imperial ambitions. Along with this, the Reagan administration is drawing its partners into military preparations with total disregard for their interests or the fact that if a conflict breaks out they could be the first targets of retaliation.

It acts at once to stamp out any possibility of an easing of military tension or the strengthening of trust between nations. Just as soon as the Soviet Union announced new peace initiatives for a large reduction in nuclear weapons in Europe and the socialist countries as a community urged that the NATO countries join the Warsaw Treaty countries in a treaty renouncing the use of armed force against each other, Washington demanded that its allies stop up their ears. Now President Reagan has sent his Vice President George Bush to Western Europe to exert heavy pressure on national leaders there to carry out the decision imposed on NATO by the United States to deploy some 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles on their territories. At the same time the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has started a tour of the Asian countries, and his purpose is the same. He will try to get Japan to militarize on a still grander scale. In China he will do his best to justify the U.S. policy for expanding the military potential of Taiwan, and in South Korea he will try to bolster the puppet regime, since the Pentagon sees South Korea as a strategically important springboard.

In its 2 years in the White House, the Reagan administration has managed to make the international situation much worse, and its latest moves show that with eyes still closed to realities, it intends to go on making the military preparations that are so dangerous for world peace.

Arms Buildup Planned

LD010425 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The military budget for 1984 that the United States administration has submitted to Congress would increase military appropriations by \$30 billion over this year. Our commentary was contributed by Vladislav Kozyakov. This is what he writes.

President Reagan has sent his budget [word indistinct] to Capitol Hill at a time when Vice President Bush has started his propaganda tour of Western Europe. Each is playing his role. The President is proposing that next year direct appropriations to the Pentagon should be increased from their present unprecedented high level by another 14 odd percent to the amount of \$239 billion, and in the fiscal year 1985 the President plans another increase of over \$277 billion. These outlays are in keeping with the earlier elaborated rearmament program designated for 5 years with its cost totalling \$1,600 billion.

Clearly the administration now proposes to go ahead with its frenzied buildup of nuclear and other arms, the ultimate goal being a nuclear war. At the same time, Vice President Bush is playing his propaganda role in Western Europe, trying to assure his partners that Washington wants to agree with the Soviet Union on arms reduction. His assurances, however, are anything but convincing if only because they come together with more talk of America's commitments to a zero option, which is generally viewed as unacceptable and even senseless.

In the light of the new budget proposals for the Pentagon, Mr Bush's conciliatory assurances that President Reagan is seeking an arms reduction agreement can only be viewed as a public relations exercise. Indeed, an increase of \$30 billion in military spending in just 1 year is the best possible proof that it's not a mutually acceptable agreement for disarmament that the administration is seeking, but a further arms buildup. Its priority is to develop MX missiles, Pershing II's, Trident systems, cruise missiles, B-1 bombers and other first strike weapons.

The new budget proposals submitted to Congress shows that the administration still nurtures the vain hope of attaining military superiority on the road that will only enhance the war danger. The administration, judging from its financial policy in practical steps, is in effect opposed to any and all sensible proposals no matter where they come from. It's refusing to listen to the widespread opinion in the United States that military spending should be slashed. Such a cut is supported by the trade unions, it has been urged by 600 leading representatives of the financial and business community and by five former secretaries of the Treasury.

The White House has likewise rejected the offer recently renewed by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies to agree with the United States and other NATO countries not to increase military expenditures and subsequently reduce them both percentagewise and in absolute figures. Nor has the White House favored the idea of a nuclear freeze on a reciprocal basis with the Soviet Union, this despite the fact that a nuclear freeze is supported by the overwhelming majority of polled Americans, and it has been officially proposed by the Soviet Government.

President Reagan's budget proposal for 1984 provides ample proof for the American people and the whole world to see where the threat to peace really comes from.

Allocations for 'Propaganda'

LD010531 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 31 Jan 83

["'Public Misinformation' by Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

There is a special section, "propaganda," in the draft federal budget of the United States for the 1984 financial year that has been submitted by President Reagan for the endorsement by the Congress. It envisages the allocation of 37 million dollars in the 1983 financial year and of 48 million dollars in 1984 for the "modernization" of the chief mouthpiece of U.S. subversive propaganda, the "Voice of America" radio station.

In the budget for 1984 Washington also decided recently to allocate 65 million dollars for financing the recently formed special Cabinet-level committee for the planning of the propaganda of U.S. foreign policy. It is called upon to become the "general staff" for the coordination of the crusade against peace, detente and socialism.

The Reagan administration decided to reorganize its system for propaganda and misinformation in connection with the fact that it had suffered a number of serious failures in the recent time. Subversive propaganda spread by the USA is no longer in demand, various methods of influencing the hearts and minds of people, the methods that are being invented by the Washington misinformation services, turn out to be ineffective.

And this is quite natural. The United States influence has been eroded by the policy of stepping up nuclear-missile arms race, the sabotage of detente, the replacement of cooperation by confrontation, the stake at military supremacy. The Baltimore SUN newspaper noted recently that the United States reputation has obviously been tarnished.

A huge [word indistinct] the world over is evoked by the constructive initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries aimed at preventing mankind sliding into the abyss of nuclear conflict.

The anti-war, anti-missile movement of the unprecedented scope which swept particularly Europe and the United States has become a new positive factor in international life. It merges with the peace drive of countries of the socialist community. A powerful interfront front of peace champions is being formed. It sets itself the chief aim of curbing instigators of war.

This is why the Reagan administration is nervous, is stepping up the subversive propaganda for imposing its militaristic programmes and unleashing the cold war.

Washington now proclaims the following priority propaganda task: "to combat the Soviet peace offensive," to neutralize the movement for the freezing of nuclear armaments that is widening in the United States, to get the allies' unconditional support for deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. And Reagan's notorious "zero option" which means unilateral disarmament of the USSR is being presented as the manifestation of the United States' peacefulness.

The Washington propagandists attach much importance to so-called "public diplomacy" which has been officially inaugurated by a tour of the capitals of six West European countries by U.S. Vice-President Bush.

The U.S. propaganda and special services are launching "grand manoeuvres" aimed at brainwashing the public, at neutralizing the attractiveness of the peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which envisage, specifically, the of nuclear arms reduction in Europe and the conclusion a treaty on non-use of force. [sentence as received]

Washington's "public misinformation" will not mislead anyone. The peoples support resolutely the alternative to nuclear catastrophe, advanced by the USSR and other socialist countries for the sake of the preservation of civilization of life on earth.

FURTHER COMMENT ON STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

31 Jan IZVESTIYA Article

PM311145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Linnik: "Held Captive by Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] The U.S. President's traditional January speeches -- from the State of the Union message to the country's draft budget for fiscal 1984 -- were conceived by the White House as an important element in the series of measures to create the image of a "responsible presidency." It is this task which has arisen particularly acutely now -- at the midpoint of R. Reagan's term as President.

The foreign press, including the U.S. press, has been virtually unanimous in assessing the results of Reagan's first 2 years in office as extremely distressing for the administration. Over this period U.S. relations have deteriorated with many countries, including the closest U.S. allies. This has been assisted primarily by the policy of "brinkmanship" which Washington is pursuing and by its attempts to drag West Europe and Japan into an economic blockade against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The result of "Reaganomics" has been a very profound economic crisis such as the United States has not experienced since the times of the "Great Depression" of the early thirties. And the redistribution of the "social pie" in favor of the rich is being carried out on an unprecedented scale. Washington's globalist claims and its endeavors to restore "U.S. world leadership" in no way tally with the lamentable state of the U.S. economy.

The administration's zigzags and fluctuations are intensifying since pressure is intensifying from the opposition within the country and abroad, which is alarmed by its senseless policy.

At the same time even some of the White House's publicity gestures designed to reassure the administration's numerous critics at home and abroad are being subjected to fierce attacks from extreme rightists. Reagan remains a hostage to the rightists who brought him to power and continue to make up the foundation of his political base, and he remains a captive of his own extremely conservative political philosophy.

The result of this "double squeeze" -- from the right and the left -- is an amendment not of the essence of Reagan's policy but of the methods and manner of its propaganda presentation. It is this which emerges most obviously from an analysis of the President's "State of the Union" message.

The United States is presented in the message as a model of "responsibility" in international affairs, "a pattern for democracy" and a "bastion of freedom." If these assertions do not accord with the facts, so much the worse for the facts -- that is evidently how the White House reasons.

The President calls for the Soviet Union to "join" the United States "in the desire to ensure more lasting security" in the world. Abiding by the logic of this statement, it may be concluded that it was not the United States but the Soviet Union which once refused to ratify the SALT II treaty and unilaterally broke off the talks on the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean. Was it not the present administration which took many months to abandon its "talks phobia" and agree -- under pressure from world public opinion -- to take part in the current Geneva talks? To state here, as the President does in his message, that the U.S. side is conducting these talks "vigorously" is meaningful only if the world "vigorously" is taken to mean the rapid series of reshuffles in the department directly responsible for these talks. Yet according to the U.S. press, the political philosophy of the President's new appointees in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency makes even the resigned E. Rostow almost a "dove."

It would be futile to seek in the President's speech any constructive answers to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives. Who and what is preventing the United States from giving an immediate and thorough reply now to the Soviet peace proposals both on nuclear arms control in Europe and on START without waiting for some blessed obscure "moment" to arrive in the future -- a "moment" mentioned so emotionally by the President in his speech? It is no accident that U.S. Senator C. Pell commented as follows on this part of the President's message: "Many people do not believe that this administration is taking arms control seriously. Signs confirming this can be seen in the lack of obvious progress -- and perhaps even in the lack of a firm desire for success -- at the present arms negotiations...."

It is deplorable that the speech's foreign policy section not only contained nothing essentially new but was a reiteration of the President's well-known positions, including the standard selection of anti-Soviet onslaughts, in particular accusations against the USSR in connection with alleged "convincing" evidence of the "the Soviet side's violation of international treaties on chemical and bacteriological weapons." As is well known, the Department of State considered two gas masks, "discovered" during some clandestine operation in Afghanistan in September 1981 but presented to journalists only quite recently as "irrefutable proof," to be the latest "persuasive" evidence. Let us say frankly that this is a feeble propagandist response against the background of the deadly evidence of U.S. ecological genocide during the aggression in South Vietnam -- evidence presented by the scientists' conference which recently completed its work in Ho Chi Minh City.

Further on in his message the President called U.S. military strategy "realistic." It resembles, rather, a horror movie with blood-curdling details of nuclear scenarios which were made known to the public as a result of deliberate leaks of information about the Pentagon's new doctrine providing for "nuclear and conventional warfare against the Russians on several fronts for an indefinite period."

In his speech Reagan credited the administration with halting military operations in Lebanon. You cannot call this anything other than an insult to the feelings of the Arab world and the tragedy of tens of thousands of people. The United States did indeed play its part in driving the PLO forces out of Beirut -- only for punitive troops to subsequently enter Sabra and Shatila and organize the slaughter of the civilian inhabitants. To attempt to take credit for "halting" the aggression launched by Israel -- aggression which has not ended, incidentally -- in order to achieve the perfectly definite objectives of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance means setting records for political hypocrisy.

The President spoke proudly of the "U.S. peacemaking role" everywhere -- from the Near East to South Africa. In fact the blood of people killed by U.S. weapons, whose sale overseas has reached a record level during the present administration's term in the White House, is flowing everywhere.

The President asserted that "the principle of the bipartisan approach has again been made the basis of U.S. foreign policy." To present matters in this way means making out that what is desired is reality. If there really is any "bipartisan approach" in U.S. foreign policy now, then we should understand by this the criticism leveled by representatives of both parties at the administration's foreign policy course. Suffice it to say in this connection that a resolution on freezing the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States was submitted in January to both chambers of Congress, and over 200 congressmen are coauthors of the resolution.

Nor was there anything new in the foreign economic section of the message, in which maxims were to be heard concerning the "need for the existence of a powerful U.S. economy," which is allegedly "vital to the prosperity and security of U.S. friends and allies." The United States' partners interpreted these rhetorical passages as a reflection of the same old strongarm methods of economic pressure on its allies and the desire to ensure dominant positions for the U.S. economy at the expense of West European and Japanese competitors. The call to the allies for "free trade" means that the West Europeans and Japanese must not place obstacles in the way of U.S. goods, while the United States, as the experience of the past 2 years confirms, retains the right to export the economic crisis across the ocean, and to introduce against the West Europeans and Japanese any restrictive measures: all sorts of protectionist obstacles, sanctions, embargoes, import quotas and so forth.

Admitting that the U.S. economy "is in trouble," (that is one of the message's few assertions which correspond to reality) Reagan set forth his "four-point" program for economic growth and the reduction of the budget deficit. The latest program for "economic recovery" is largely based on the previous formula: increasing arms appropriations by cutting back on social expenditure. The President's promise to reduce the military budget by \$55 billion over the next 5 years can only be called laughable. To remove \$55 billion from the \$1.6 trillion of appropriations in the Pentagon's military 5-year plan is like emptying the sea with a ladle. After all, the military budget for fiscal 1984 alone is increasing by \$41 billion!

Talk of how the "burden" of the economic "recovery" should be "fair" amounts to empty words! It cannot be fair either for the slightly more than 6 million Americans who have lost the right to unemployment benefits or for the pensioners compelled to spend this winter, an unusually cold one for the United States, in unheated houses.

The President's speech confirmed that the administration is undertaking only a slight -- very insignificant -- amendment of its course in economic affairs, retaining in full its extreme conservative and militarist orientation. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that "Reagan's budget for fiscal 1984, on which the president's message was based, will ensure a 9 percent real increase (that is, making an allowance for inflation) in military appropriations and a 3 percent real reduction in the budget's nonmilitary sections."

No propagandist packaging can alter the sobering effect of this statistic. This is becoming increasingly obvious to many Americans and not only to them. "It is essential to freeze nuclear arms and not federal expenditure," C. Mannatt, chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee, noted. "There is a crisis in the country, but you would not say so on hearing the President's speech," Young, the president of the U.S. mayors' conference, stressed. "There are many people going hungry in the country yet he talks about reducing federal programs as though there were nothing wrong. He is totally divorced from reality...."

The policy pursued by the administration under the slogan "more guns, less butter" is increasingly sharply at variance with the political and economic realities both within the United States and beyond. This policy increasingly contradicts the vital interests of the U.S. people, not to mention the interests of reducing and strengthening world peace. To persist in the delusion that the United States can dictate its will to the rest of the world means succumbing to illusions. And illusions in politics are, in general, a luxury which cannot be allowed, all the more so when it is a case of plans for struggling for U.S. hegemony against the background of the economic crisis -- the most acute in the past 50 years -- gripping the country.

Kurdyumov in PRAVDA

PM310947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report under the rubric "Echo of the Week": "United States: Rhetoric and Reality"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan -- On the eve of President R. Reagan's traditional "State of the Union" message in the U.S. Congress, Richard Strout, one of America's senior journalists, noted that these exercises in political rhetoric are sometimes so out of touch with life as to give rise to irony.

Examples are not far to seek. A year ago the U.S. President, addressing Congress, gave assurances that his program would bring the economy out of the crisis and direct it "along the path to prosperity and stable growth in the second half of the year." As is known, reality refuted optimistic predictions. The series of economic measures known as "Reaganomics" resulted in a complete fiasco.

Despite all invocations, the recession in production continued through the first and second half of last year while unemployment leaped to a record level for the postwar years, reaching nearly 11 percent of the working population, according to official figures. At the same time there was the threat of the huge, snowballing budget deficit, which -- industrialists and Wall Street financiers, as well as economists, are convinced -- is fraught with new shocks. In the current fiscal year alone it is anticipated that the excess of budget expenditure over income will total at least \$200 billion.

The American Administration's unsuccessful calculation on the effect of the much-publicized economic measures resulted in perceptible political consequences. This was reflected, in particular, in the blow which voters inflicted last November on many Republican Party candidates for the House of Representatives. These consequences also affected the President's own popularity. His reputation was eroded to such an extent that in recent public opinion polls, for the first time, a majority of Americans expressed lack of confidence in the administration in connection with its inability to secure an improvement in the economic situation.

Against this background there is nothing surprising about the skepticism and criticism with which legislators and broad circles of the American public have greeted this year's address by the President at a combined session of the chambers of Congress — both his assurances that matters in the economy are allegedly "on the mend," and his proposed plan for reducing the budget deficit, which is basically another attempt, for the sake of escalating military preparations, to secure a sharp cut in expenditure on domestic programs, including social programs.

The concrete details of the plan will be made public in the budget for fiscal 1984. But reports have already leaked to the press that it is a question of a system of freezing the salaries of federal employees and military personnel and old-age pensions, and also a further cut in many programs to the tune of approximately \$43 billion in all. Meanwhile, as before the Pentagon's appetites go basically unchecked. It is planned to increase the military budget by 14 percent.

Describing the formula proposed by the White House, THE WASHINGTON POST notes that after 2 years of treatment President Reagan has disclosed that "America is on the mend," but the final cure will require not months, but years. The balanced budget which he formerly promised will not be achieved until the end of this decade, on condition that all the President's proposals are implemented. And this after Reagan, the article says, had only recently promised a rapid economic revival.

The White House projects set forth in the message have been sharply criticized by leaders of the country's labor union, black and women's organizations. Calling the President's speech "more of the same," Lane Kirkland, chairman of the AFL-CIO labor union federation, stated that the message inspires no hope for improvements, since it does not provide for concrete measures to alleviate the lot of the unemployed, many of whom are now on the verge of eviction from their apartments and cannot pay for medical help. The situation which exists, a group of congressmen has stated, necessitates a substantial reduction in military spending and appropriation of at least \$10 billion for programs to increase employment.

Attention is also drawn to a NEW YORK TIMES editorial. Disputing the President's "diagnosis" and his desire to pass off what is desirable as reality, the newspaper notes ironically that if America is on the path of improvement, "no sign of it is visible yet in the unemployment lines." "Some 12 million people are looking for work," the article says, "and another 1.8 million Americans have despaired and stopped looking."

Although before R. Reagan's speech a ranking administration spokesman told journalists that the short foreign policy section of the message contains "nothing new," certain American observers draw attention to the President's statement on the Washington administration's readiness for a "positive change" in relations with the Soviet Union. Nonetheless the same observers admit that the message contains no hint of a departure from the obstructionist U.S. stance at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation, particularly in Europe. The continuing buildup of the U.S. military arsenal, above all in nuclear missiles, has been and remains, as is clear from the "State of the Union" message, the main thrust of the Washington administration's policy.

KONDRASHOV REVIEWS REAGAN MIDTERM RECORD

PM271235 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

["International Review" by IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov: "Two Years of 'Experiments' in Washington"]

[Text] An American political scientist has voiced the assumption that Ronald Reagan's presidency will go down in history as "experimental." That surmise comes to mind now that exactly half the term of the presidency has elapsed.

Of course, 2 years is not a jubilee. On the other hand, the activity of the White House is always in the field of vision of political observers, and in this sense results are being summed up almost every day. And nevertheless.... And nevertheless there are grounds for looking back from the halfway point and sharing some views on Reagan's "experiments" and what is resulting from them.

In the narrow sense, from the viewpoint of his political views and psychology, the current President is the incarnation of the California nouveau riche millionaires who have successfully amassed their fortunes and therefore champion the "right" to present themselves and the country where they succeeded as an example to be copied by the whole world. In a wider sense Ronald Reagan expresses the interests of the Republican Party's conservative right wing, whose leaders are usually supplied by the good old American provinces and whose ideological rigging -- in recent years -- is supplied by New York neoconservative intellectuals. Let us recall that he came in, moreover, on a wave of conservative and militantly chauvinist sentiments which also swept up the mass vote. That voter, in particular, gave in to talk of the "Soviet threat," and in the fall of 1980 also believed that it was necessary, after all, to stand up for America, which was being insulted by the Islamic revolutionaries in Tehran who had taken American Embassy personnel hostage and kept them prisoner for exactly 444 days.

The aforementioned political pedigree and political base predetermined the nature of Reagan's "experiments." How far can the American political pendulum be moved to the right -- and how long can it be kept at that extreme right point? Is it possible to act in the economic and social spheres as though the mercenary ideas of California millionaires are shared by the majority of Americans? Is it possible, by sending the arms race up into new orbits, to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union and flout the principles of peaceful coexistence, despite the fact that in our nuclear missile age they operate, apart from everything else, with the force and immutability of mankind's instinct for self-preservation?

In general, so it seems, the essence of Reagan's "experiment" or, to put it another way, his "conservative revolution" was to do battle with the times, enjoying the power and, consequently, the access to the considerable American might.

Naturally, different words were used to describe this. It is useful to return to them. Here, for example, is an extract from Reagan's inaugural address on 20 January 1981: "Paraphrasing Winston Churchill, I will say: 'I have not just taken the oath as President to watch the world's strongest economy collapse before my eyes.'" The past 2 years have been years of economic slump unparalleled in postwar U.S. history. Unemployment, which rose from 7.4 to 10.8 percent over the same 2 years, has only prewar parallels of 40 [as published] years ago. Some 12 million unemployed (in all, together with part-time workers and those who have despaired of finding work, there are 20 million) have become guinea pigs of "Reaganomics." They have a panicking effect on the way the remainder feel, and the fear of losing one's job certainly cannot be overcome by boasts about having reduced the rate of price increases. Homeless people spending nights in cardboard boxes is a new feature in the changing pictures of American streets. A sign of the most recent times.

Let us be frank: Many Americans believe that the social aid programs for various categories of needy people merely procreate parasites and spongers. Reagan made use of these sentiments, but here, too, his "experiments" went too far in the direction of heartlessness and cruelty to aid the poor and unfortunate. For his war against the poor he has won the nickname of "Robin Hood in reverse." Without himself wishing it, he has become an effective psychian who has saved many of his compatriots from conservative fever. How far is the American political pendulum moving to the right? A partial answer was given in last November's midterm elections, when Reagan's conservatives were driven back in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. Now even Congress is no longer allowing the pendulum to move "still further to the right."

In his last message to Congress Jimmy Carter, now thoroughly forgotten, announced that it was his primary foreign policy task to "strengthen the military might of America and its allies and friends." All postwar U.S. Presidents have committed the sin of militarizing foreign policy. But this has probably never been emphasized so much as under Reagan. Particularly by contrast with the seventies, when his predecessors acknowledged the existence of U.S.-USSR military-strategic parity and in one way or another took into account the principle of equality and equal security. And probably never before have the powers that be had such a great need to quench a special thirst in the shape of hostility to and direct hatred of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and communism.

These Californian emotions, as well as the calculations aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, translated into the language of military programs, have produced a figure that is well known to everyone -- \$1.6 trillion in appropriations for the Pentagon over 5 years. Can the American economy stand this "experiment"? Doubts are multiplying. Resistance to the senseless military expenditure is growing as the budget deficit grows. The deficit could reach approximately \$200 billion in the current fiscal year and increase still more next year, that is when, according to the President's original promises, it should have been reduced to zero.

It is reported that there are now approximately 250 books on the American market about nuclear weapons, nuclear war and its consequences and nuclear disaster. Some 10 times more books than 10 years ago. Why have Americans suddenly taken to this melancholy reading? Fear and alarm, unprecedented fears and alarms are also the midterm consequences of the "experimental" presidency. Of course, anti-Sovietism is being fueled more and more, but the boundary between fables and nonsense and absurdity is relative and frequently elusive. And this is what has happened with the fables and the "Soviet threat." They have been taken to nonsensical, absurd limits. They are believed less and less, but fears and alarms are increasingly stemming from the words and actions of Americans invested with power. Only the minority slakes the thirst for hatred. The majority of people simply want to live -- simply and in peace.

It is always hard to break up time, which proceeds in a continuous stream in which you yourself are swimming. But if, nonetheless, we try to divide up the 2 years which we are reviewing, we will see that in 1981 the Reagan administration's dangerous policy awakened a mass antinuclear movement in West Europe. America awakened in the spring of 1982 and announced its new sentiments in referendums for a freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, and then also in the start of the second UN special session on disarmament. In the November elections millions of Americans in different states, cities and districts voted for a freeze, voicing disagreement with government policy.

American commentators are still arguing about what President Reagan most resembles -- an "ideologue" or a "pragmatist," a man of tough views in the thrall of his own conservative world outlook or a man ready to display flexibility and take circumstances into account when circumstances are beyond us, as the saying goes. We will not get involved in that argument, but let us point out, however, that on the very important issue of arms control the present administration was forced to take into account such an imperious circumstance as the pressure of public opinion. For a whole 10 months in 1981 the White House was unwilling to resume the American-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but was forced to send its ambassador to Geneva when antinuclear, antimissiles demonstrations swept through West European capitals. For almost 18 months Washington delayed resuming the talks on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear arms, referring to the unhurried process of "drafting" a new position. In the spring of 1982 it had to hurry in order to reduce the swelling wave of the antinuclear movement in America.

But.... in both instances these were sops to anxious peoples on both sides of the Atlantic and, at the same time, also to the West European allies. It is not talks for the sake of covering up the arms race that are needed but talks for the sake of concluding a mutually advantageous agreement. The Americans, as is known, put forward deliberately unacceptable proposals at both negotiating tables in Geneva. The conservatives' intransigent ideology is gaining the upperhand over considerations of political realism and concern for the future of peace and mankind.

How is this intractability to be overcome? And can it be overcome, taking into account the present Washington leaders' ingrained anti-Sovietism? There is no clear-cut answer to this question. I visited the United States twice last year -- at the beginning and end of the year. The administration's growing isolation in society and the growing opposition to it were noticeable. The attempt to throw down a challenge to the times and swim against the current is proving increasingly hard, but the President is continuing to swim and continuing to have it his own way, despite the discord within his administration, as evidenced by a series of recent resignations, despite the disarray, which a number of observers prefer to call a total disintegration, despite the disagreements with the NATO allies and the continuing decline in American prestige....

Political will for dialogue, cooperation and agreement is needed. This idea runs like a leitmotif through the Political Declaration adopted by the socialist countries' leaders in Prague. How can this will be secured from Washington? Obviously, through determination to prove to the Americans that their attempts to achieve superiority are doomed to fail. And also through the will of the public and the peoples, which governments cannot disregard. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states work for such a political climate and for such a will of the peoples which must influence governments' actions. They are working more effectively and strongly than before. Here, it seems, a new quality arises.

The Soviet positions (on not being the first to use nuclear weapons and on freezing nuclear arsenals) have always enjoyed world public support. And now the new proposals -- on strategic nuclear arms and nuclear weapons in Europe and the idea of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states -- act as an effective factor in the struggle for peace and disarmament. The nature of the comments in the Western press and by politicians enables us to illustrate this thought. Not to brush the Soviet initiatives aside but to consider them in a positive spirit and take steps toward them in return. And once again public pressure is making Washington maneuver....

In these notes I have expressed just a few views in connection with the second anniversary of Reagan's presidency. The writer has been discarding the term "experimental." I do not know whether this definition will suit an historian, but for a journalist it is full of irony and bitterness. One cannot grasp the whole dialectic, the whole play of time and circumstances with brief thoughts. "Experiments," and risky ones moreover, with such great concepts as world politics and the peoples' destiny imply an inordinate dose of egocentrism and self-sufficiency and an exaggerated opinion of the potential of American capitalism. "Experiments" are fraught with the loss of time, and, as we know, these losses have occurred not only under the current President. They mean missed opportunities for strengthening peace. They lead to dangerous instability in American-Soviet relations.

Authoritative Americans full of a sense of responsibility have repeatedly issued sensible warnings about this. George Kennan, the veteran diplomat and historian, needs no introduction. He recently wrote: "We can no longer afford to address the problem of Soviet-American relations other than in a spirit of sobriety, objective analysis, consistency, thoughtfulness and practicality of purpose.... We do not have that much time left to inculcate the need for such an approach in the national consciousness."

Unfortunately, the warnings are not being heeded, the spirit of sobriety and objective analysis is still not in favor in Washington, and they are continuing to waste precious time on risky and wittingly fruitless "experiments."

TASS NOTES SENATE HEARINGS ON ADELMAN, CLARK

LD010545 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 31 TASS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to continue this week the discussion of President Reagan's nomination of Kenneth Adelman, former deputy U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

THE WASHINGTON POST, quoting committee members, said that another meeting was scheduled because Adelman's pronouncements at the hearings had produced a horrible impression on some senators who had been stunned by his statements. Adelman's answers to the senators' questions had been vague and fuzzy, the paper reported, and that had aroused doubts and concern among the committee members as regards his nomination. Senator Alan Cranston bluntly urged the committee members to vote down the Reagan nominee. But, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, committee members believe that ultimately Adelman's nomination will be endorsed.

This opinion is based on examples of not so distant past. Two years ago the same committee examined the nomination of William Clark, a close friend of Ronald Reagan, as first deputy secretary of state. That man, who is now the President's national security affairs adviser, then nearly drove the senators to infarction by his answers to their questions. Clark, going to occupy one of the key government posts, admitted without a shadow of embarrassment that he did not know the names of the prime ministers of South Africa and Zimbabwe and did not have any idea about problems between the United States and Brazil or even about the positions held by the West European countries as regards the U.S. intention to deploy new American nuclear-missile weapons in their territories.

If a ten-point scale was used to assess William Clark's knowledge, The Baltimore SUN said, the mark would be close to zero. It was not by chance that Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, then declared that the committee should never again endorse the nomination of a person who openly admitted that he did not know the field where he had been appointed to work.

But history repeats itself. And if they say that it repeats itself twice, the first time in the form of a tragedy and the second in the form of a farce, then the appointment to such responsible posts of people who are absolutely unprepared for handling such jobs threatens millions of people living in the world with tragedy. Undisguised ignorance, which distinguishes some highly-placed officials of the Washington administration, combined with the military power in their control is a terrible threat to peace and the world.

Prominent observer Robert Kaiser pointed out in THE WASHINGTON POST that to a great extent the destiny of Americans was in the hands of dilettantes which was giving rise to concern. This first of all if felt by the nations of the European Continent, which the Pentagon strategy-makers openly view as the most probable theatre of waging their "limited" nuclear war. But the problem does not boil down to the ignorance of individual members of the administration. U.S. Vice-President George Bush who has begun a tour of Western Europe belongs to fairly experienced politicians in "Reagan's team." But, as the aims of his voyage show, this does not prevent him from acting as a preacher of U.S. rabid militarist course endangering the destinies of the whole mankind.

OW312156 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. papers and magazines report that when U.S. Secretary of State Shultz holds talks in Beijing, he will discuss U.S.-Chinese relations, U.S. offers of new technology, and delivery of so-called complicated technological processes to China. American bourgeois papers -- THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL -- have all repeatedly mentioned this in January. Station observer Barov writes:

Some time ago, Washington expressed in every possible way its willingness to help in China's modernization. Why has Washington failed to keep its promises, or failed to fulfill these promises completely? The answer is very clear: The people now in power in the United States are too suspicious of China. There are more pro-Taiwan activists in the U.S. Government now than in the Carter administration.

There is a significant passage in a programmatic document drafted by the U.S. Congress on scientific and technological policies for the 1980's. The document says: No change is foreseeable in U.S.-Chinese relations in the field of science and technology. The areas in which we are greatly interested may be of no importance to China. What China needs most are modern complex technologies, electronic computers, communications systems and high-energy physics. The document continues: The United States cannot gain much from cooperation with China in these areas.

Under the circumstances, Shultz' visit to Beijing will not lead to any significant changes in the U.S. supply of technologies to China. The visit will probably turn out to be, as the Chinese saying puts it, "loud thunder but small raindrops."

IMPROVING USSR-PRC RELATIONS 'ENLIVENING'

OW301025 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Mitin commentary: "Strive for Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Text] In his speech at the grand meeting held in Moscow last December to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: We advocate extensive and fruitful cooperation among all the people of the world, a cooperation that is free from coercion and interference in other countries' internal affairs, in order to bring mutual benefit to all people and happiness to all mankind. In this connection, station observer Mitin writes:

I think it can be said that such is also our country's policy toward China. Equal, good-neighborly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and China are beneficial to the people of the two countries. If one recalls how beneficial such cooperation was to the Chinese people, one just cannot doubt this point. Following the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union immediately stretched out its sincere, friendly and solidarity hand to the Chinese people. At that time, China's economy was disrupted as a result of long years of war. At the same time, the United States and other Western powers imposed an economic blockade on China. Hence, it was very difficult for China's economy to recover and develop. In this situation, the Soviet Union loaned China large sums on favorable terms and began to supply China on a large scale with the latest industrial equipment. Furthermore, according to Chinese historian (Peng Ming), such industrial equipment was supplied at a much cheaper price than that on the international market. In addition, the Soviet Union purchased from China large quantities of products that could find no market elsewhere in the world. Chinese leaders have also admitted that all China's major modern industrial projects were built with Soviet aid. Now some Chinese economists also point out that the terms on which China used to cooperate with the Soviet Union are more favorable than those on which China now cooperates with the West.

Cooperation with us in other fields is also beneficial to the Chinese people. In the period in which China's legitimate representatives could not join various international organizations because of U.S. conspiracies, Soviet representatives vigorously defended China's national interests in such international organizations. In the early 1950's when the United States attempted to bring military pressure to bear on the Chinese people and to bomb peaceful cities in northeast China, some Soviet Air Force divisions, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, dealt crushing counterblows to the American air pirates.

Later, the cooperation between the two countries was regrettably suspended, not because of our fault. However, the Soviet Union has effectively proved its sincerity and wishes to normalize its relations with China in an all-round way. The Soviet Union has proposed to conclude a nonaggression treaty with China, not to use any kind of weapons between the two countries, to hold a summit meeting to resolve differences, to draft a joint document on principles for Soviet-Chinese relations, and to stop polemics in the press. Are such proposals not enough to prove this?

Normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations also accords with the interests of other peoples for this would favorably influence the international situation as a whole, including the situation in Southeast Asia. The Southeast Asian countries need a peaceful and stable situation in which they will be able to solve their urgent social and economic problems.

Last year was marked, among other things, by the beginning of the enlivening of Soviet-Chinese relations and a softening of the atmosphere among them. For example, the trade volume between the two countries noticeably increased last year. The Soviet Union and China held consultations in Beijing last October. Such consultations will continue in Moscow some time in the future.

Both countries regard this as a good beginning and a friendly thing. All people of good will welcome the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations and regard this as an important contribution to the cause of world peace. At the same time, they also clearly understand that both sides are required to make persistent efforts to seek a mutually acceptable way to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations.

PRC MILITARY LEADER TOURS THAI MILITARY SITES

LD010046 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Excerpt] All this week an official Chinese military delegation headed by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff, will be in Thailand. Today the delegation was the guest of the Thai Marines at one of the airbases, and in coming days will visit Army divisions and the special combat training center, and will travel to (Chang-Bay) in the north of Thailand. What is interesting is that the itinerary coincides to a considerable degree with the one followed in Thailand 2 weeks ago by Gen John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was studying the possibility of forming so-called regional stockpiles of U.S. weapons on the country's territory. And that is not all. Vessey visited the Thai-Kampuchean border, where, as is known, as yet undefeated armed Pol Pot supporters have dug in. The Chinese general, as is clear from the report of his program, does not intend to go to the frontier, but in an official dispatch of the XINHUA agency from Beijing it is stated that Yang Dezhi talked about Kampuchean affairs with the Thai commander-in-chief, and that in the main they hold identical views on the situation. There is no need to explain what this means. The nature of Beijing's relations with the Pol Pot supporters has long been known. As far as Thailand is concerned, the Pol Pot supporters are on its territory and enjoy its protection.

SHULTZ BEGINS FAR EAST TOUR WITH TALKS IN JAPAN

Aims of Visit

LD311026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 30 Jan 83

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz begins talks in Tokyo today with Prime Minister Nakasone of Japan, and with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe. The purpose of the U.S. secretary of state's talks in Tokyo is to make the Japanese side speed up the 5-year program for rearmament, in order to ease the financial burden upon the United States which has taken upon itself the function of gendarme in this part of the world. Pressure in the military field will also be accompanied by economic pressure. Washington demands that Japan must open its market to American goods by summer this year.

During his visit to a number of Asian countries, Shultz will also visit South Korea, where he is expected to assure that country's leaders of the unchanged nature of U.S. military support. Let me recall that the Pentagon recently publicly admitted the possibility of tactical nuclear weapons being used by U.S. troops in South Korea.

Altogether, Shultz' visit to Tokyo and Seoul again confirms the Reagan administration's intention to throw together a military triangle consisting of the United States, Japan and South Korea, which would become a king of Far East branch of the North Atlantic bloc.

First Day Overview

LD312131 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived yesterday in Japan. He will set off from Tokyo to Beijing and then to South Korea and Hong Kong. We cannot fail to notice the direct connection between this visit to Asia and the trip by Bush to Europe. The Washington administration, in the words of a Western observer, is hastening to make good the breach in the allies' ranks who do not wish to and cannot lightly reject the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals. On the first day of the talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, the main theme was the strengthening of the military and political alliance between the United States and Japan, the escalation of military preparations in the Far East. The question of equipping the U.S. 7th Fleet with cruise missiles was discussed in particular. I shall talk in more detail about the problems of the Far East and Southeast Asia in the next review.

Promotes Far East Policies

LD010402 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] You know about U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's arrival in Japan. He will be there until 2 February. Talks are being held with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone; with the head of the National Defense Board; and with Japan's ministers of Foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and industry. The very circle of people with whom Shultz is talking shows the nature of the problems being discussed. The Washington administration is continuing its efforts to force Japan to increase its military expenditures, and is trying to restrain the ardor of the trade war and to make Tokyo a more active accomplice in U.S. policy in the Far East, in Southeast Asia as well as in the Near East.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Abe has officially told Shultz of Japan's agreement to pay part of the expense of maintaining multinational forces in Lebanon. The Americans started talking about this during Prime Minister Nakasone's recent visit to Washington. The issue is not, as it were, the main one; it is only a detail. However, the Japanese newspapers have concentrated on their attention on it. The essence is not that Tokyo is being asked for 20 million dollars to maintain a battalion of multinational forces, although the Ministry of Finance is pointing out that there are insufficient funds in the state budget. What is more important is that one can easily divine the aspiration of Nakasone's government to draw the country into the orbit of international conflicts, and this is already an encroachment on the constitution and the law on the self-defense forces. The spirit, if not the letter, of these most important national documents bans Japan from interfering in armed conflicts, wherever they may be. Some parliamentarians consider that if things continue in this way, Japan will soon start sending its troops abroad. There is nothing unlikely in this supposition, because belligerent militarists are attacking the constitution from all sides. It is being written in Tokyo that this is in the channel of Nakasone's foreign policy concepts. He completely shares Reagan's approach to international problems -- that is where the danger lies.

As soon as Shultz arrived in the Far East, U.S. commentators immediately began devoting most of their attention to the second stage of his trip and to the forthcoming talks in Beijing. The secretary of state is being given [word indistinct] recommendations. Apart from newspaper articles, the most absurd report has been published in Washington by one of the conservative centers of Asiatic studies. The report, entitled "The Chinese Card -- a Winner or a Loser" sets forth views which are currently widespread in Washington. It says that U.S.-Chinese relations have entered a critical stage; that Shultz should avoid unpleasant themes such as supplying U.S. weapons to Taiwan, and should discuss more global problems; that he should tempt the Chinese with some scientific-technological and trade programs.

At the same time, the secretary of state is advised to make the Chinese regard the U.S. military and economic might with respect, or putting it more simply, to intimidate Beijing. In the above report, this thought is formulated in this way. Shultz should be firm. He should stress that any U.S. actions whatsoever which are advantageous for the PRC will be examined only to the extent that the PRC itself takes steps which mean a direct, quantifiable advantage for the United States. I will omit further details; it would generally be interesting to know what position Shultz himself has worked out, but he is keeping quiet for the moment.

Military Aims Predominate

LD311624 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 31 TASS -- Specifying the plans to increase military preparations and coordinating, between Washington and Tokyo, military efforts in the Far East -- are the chief topic of the negotiations begun here between the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the leaders of the Japanese Government and Defence Agency.

The sides, the newspaper MAINICHI reports, will examine "a set of problems having to do with deploying medium-range nuclear means in the Far East, including equipping the U.S. Seventh Fleet warships with cruise missiles." Washington has already informed Tokyo that starting with next year U.S. submarines and surface naval vessels using Japanese ports as their bases will be equipped with "Tomahawk" cruise missiles which will be later equipped with nuclear warheads.

Also, the Pentagon makes no secret of its intention to send to the far-eastern shores the new nuclear aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the revamped battleship "New Jersey" with cruise missiles on board, and to re-base to Japanese ports the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and nuclear subs from the U.S. nuclear attack force.

In the Misawa Airbase in the north of Honshu Island, preparations have begun for stationing U.S. "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear weapons. What is in effect in preparation is the creation in the far-eastern region of a missile-nuclear first to threaten the USSR and other states of the north-western part of the Pacific and Asia.

Japan is taking an increasingly active part in the implementation of the U.S. aggressive designs. It is within this framework that the Japanese Navy and Airforce are being trained for operations to block the international La Perouse, Sangar and Korea straits, as well as for "controlling" sea communications in a vast area stretching from the Japanese archipelago to the Philippines.

This is also attested to by the agreements reached during the recent visit of Prime Minister Nakasone who promised President Reagan to make Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", and today, meeting Shultz, the Japanese prime minister gave assurances that Tokyo will continue to support the global nuclear strategy of the Washington administration.

'Strategic Cooperation'

LD312338 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] United States Secretary of State George Shultz is now in Tokyo on the first leg of his tour of the Far East, which will take him to Beijing, Seoul and Hong Kong. Commentary today is by Vasilii Fedorov:

When it comes to evaluating the purpose of the Shultz visit, the press in Japan and the United States is unanimous as it seldom ever was. Mr Shultz has travelled to Tokyo to finalize American-Japanese understanding on strategic cooperation reached when Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone conferred with the United States' Ronald Reagan in Washington. (?It was stated) that at that time the sides reaffirmed their alliance on reinforcing military links.

The head of the Japanese Government stated he intended to turn his country into an unsinkable aircraft carrier by building up the strike capacity of Japan's Armed Forces and putting the presence of Japanese naval forces in international waters on a permanent basis. An understanding in principle was reached on removing the ban on exporting advanced Japanese military technology to the United States. It is being said that in Washington all those problems were decided in principle. Now, with Mr Shultz in Tokyo, the sides are hammering out the details, a fact that is confirmed by the choice of his negotiation partners. Those include Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Chief of the National Defense Department (Kajul Tanikawa).

The FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in Washington says that in Tokyo Mr Shultz will make a bid to reassure United States allies in Asia, Japan among them. How the Reagan administration goes about that is an old story: military collaboration on a bigger scale, more joint war games, bids to ferret out a foreign military threat where it doesn't and couldn't exist.

It would apparently be wrong to view the visit of the United States secretary of state to Tokyo outside the context of his Far Eastern tour. As Washington policy on the international scene becomes more aggressive, it banks heavier on knitting together its entire system of military alliances of the Far East, including Japan and South Korea. The press in the United States now speaks openly of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military axis spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Asia, and the United States is now working to involve China in this system.

The FRANCE PRESSE correspondent in Washington, whom we mentioned, has also quoted senior officials of the State Department as saying that the United States sees no barriers to another (?impetus) in developing cooperation with China.

Japan's Military Supplements U.S.

OW011201 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] According to Washington sources, the U.S. Government pays particular attention to Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Japan, China and South Korea for the first time. Shultz arrived in Tokyo on 30 January and plans to arrive in Beijing on 2 February to hold talks with Chinese leaders. His itinerary also includes South Korea and Hong Kong. The following is a commentary by our station observer Mulatov.

According to Japanese and U.S. newspapers and magazines, the main purpose of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Tokyo is to hold discussions with the Japanese side on the question of Japan's new commitment to boost its military strength. It is common knowledge that when Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone attended talks in Washington not long ago, he made such a commitment to Japan's senior partner. The U.S. ruling clique now regards Japan's militarization and the turnover of many military and strategic functions in the waters off the coasts of the Soviet Union, Korea and China to the Japanese Armed Forces as one of the most important requirements for the joint efforts to defend the so-called "national interests of the United States in the Far East."

According to a report filed by an AFP Washington correspondent, during his trip to China, Japan, and South Korea, Shultz will emphatically point out that the increase of the Soviet threat in this region makes Washington feel ill at ease. This is exactly what the Chinese saying "to call a stag a horse" describes -- a deliberate misrepresentation: The Soviet Union has not interfered with Washington's development of its frenzied militaristic enthusiasm in that region.

Listeners, please pay attention to this: The region in question is thousands of nautical miles away from the coast of the United States. In this region, including the territories of Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, U.S. imperialism has built dozens of military bases with U.S. nuclear weapons deployed on many of them. About 200 modern U.S. warships cruise from time to time in waters which are of great importance to the security of the people of the Soviet Union, Korea, China and other Asian countries. Under the pretext that the so-called "Soviet threat" has made Washington feel ill at ease, the United States is now using the revival of the Japanese war machine as a supplement to its military strength, the buildup of which the United States is speeding up in the Pacific region.

Listeners, both the Japanese and the U.S. ruling cliques clearly understand that the Soviet Union advocates that measures be worked out and taken in the Far East to guarantee mutual consultation between all countries in the region. Incidentally, our country supports the proposal made by the People's Republic of Mongolia on concluding friendly treaties of mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force between all countries in the Asian and Pacific region. As you see, the U.S. ruling clique is attempting to use the Soviet "threat" as an excuse in defending its increasing military involvement in the region and its policy of rearming Japan. Its arguments cannot hold water.

The Soviet Union does not make the United States implement a policy of hostility to the interests of the people of Asian countries. It is U.S. imperialism, not the Soviet Union, that has turned Japan into its own war fortress, occupied South Korea and obstructed a fair solution to the Taiwan issue.

The main purpose of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Japan and other countries in the Far East is to consolidate and expand the bastions of U.S. imperialism in this region. The Chinese people know from their own historical experience that they have nothing in common with either U.S. imperialism or Japanese militarism, which is reviving under the U.S. strategy.

Japan Assures Increased Defense

LD010522 Moscow TASS in English 0507 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Tokyo February 1 TASS -- George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, has urged Japan to implement as soon as possible the five-year programme (1983-1987) for the build-up of the might of the Japanese Armed Forces. He put forward this demand here at a meeting with K. Tanikawa, head of Japan's National Defence Agency. In reply to that, K. Tanikawa assured Washington that the Japanese National Defence Agency would not spare efforts to implement the programme which envisages a considerable increase in the strength of the Air Force, the Navy and air defence systems of the country.

JAPAN'S MILITARY BUILDUP SEEN AS UNPRECEDENTED

'Revanchism and Militarism'

LD280935 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today carries a TASS commentary entitled "Japan: Revanchism and Militarism". The commentary says in part: "Japan's militarisation effort is intensifying, and this is evidenced among other things by the fact that the country decided to increase its military spending 6.5 per cent to reach 2,754 billion yen in the 1983 fiscal year.

According to press reports, during his recent talks in Washington, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan assumed unprecedented commitments, the commentary says. He promised President Reagan to augment and expand Japan's military role in the western Pacific and to step up military preparations in the country. Japan's prime minister reaffirmed Japan's alliance with the United States and the country's "responsibility" for the "defense" of sea shipping routes within a 1,000-mile zone off the coast of Japan. At the same time he listed among the aims of his cabinet a buildup of Japan's military capabilities for blocking 'in case of emergency' the Tsugaru, La Perouse and Korea straits so as to bar the Soviet Pacific Fleet from leaving the Sea of Japan.

The prime minister's promises are confirmed by a new five-year program of armed forces modernisation worked out by Japan's military department. Tokyo is to embark on the implementation of that program this year.

For its part the Pentagon has drawn up a broad program for building up U.S. military presence in the western Pacific. It is planned to dispatch a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and a nuclear-armed battle ship to the area around Japan, to fit out submarines and surface ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet with cruise missiles complete with nuclear warheads, to station nuclear-capable F-16 fighters at U.S. Air Force bases in Japan, etc.

An unprecedented military build-up is accompanied by efforts to pave the way for a revival of revanchist forces in Japan. For the first time ever a resolution of the congress of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party held January 22 includes a demand to revise the Constitution which prevents Japan from maintaining armed forces and waging war. The issue of lifting restrictions on the use of armed forces is being openly discussed.

The actions of the ruling circles of the country, according to the common view of a majority of Japanese newspapers and the press of neighboring countries, the commentary says in conclusion, are at variance with the interests of peace and stability in the Far East. They aggravate tensions in Asia and generate a threat to security of the Japanese people itself and the peoples of the countries of the region.

Opposition Parties Protest

LD282055 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 28 TASS -- The Yasuhiro Nakasone government came under strong fire at a session of the Japanese Parliament, which is under way here. At the meetings of both parliamentary chambers today, deputies of the opposition parties vigorously condemned its pro-American foreign policy and criticized its line for forcing war preparations.

When putting questions to the government, Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, declared that the Japanese Government, urging a stronger military alliance with Washington and the buildup of the Japanese Armed Forces, is pushing the country onto a dangerous path. He emphasised that this policy has been giving rise to concern among the Japanese people and that disarmament and peace, not expansion of military cooperation with the United States, meet the country's national interests.

Mitsuhiro Kaneko demanded that the ruling quarters should make practical efforts to prevent the recurrence of the atomic tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The declarations of Prime Minister Nakasone about the government's readiness to convert the Japanese isles into an "unsinkable aircraft-carrier" and block the international sea straits show that his government is following in the wake of the global strategy of the U.S. Administration. This was declared in the parliament's upper chamber by Isamu Koyanagi, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the socialist Party of Japan. He pointed out that such statements will lead to an ultimate renunciation of the former foreign policy based on the maintenance of normal relations with all countries. The deputy from the Socialist Party strongly denounced the Nakasone Cabinet's decision to open access for the Pentagon to up-to-date Japanese military technology, describing it as an open challenge to democracy.

Antiwar Action

LD310942 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- "Military preparations are being stepped up in Japan. The tendency towards the country's militarization manifests itself ever more clearly. Japan's military spending are increased through a cut in appropriations on social welfare and health protection," a correspondent of the Soviet television was told by Japanese engineer Keichi Kabayashi. His wife added: "Japan was the first to go through the horrors of the American bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And it is awful to live expecting that such a tragedy may repeat. Therefore we, common Japanese, urge all people on earth to prevent the threat of outbreak of a new world war."

A story of a Japanese family and their concerns was shown on the USSR national television yesterday in its weekly programme "International Panorama".

Talking on anti-war actions in Japan, the correspondent stressed that they had always been of a mass character. But previously people belonging to the so-called middle class and never joined in active struggle, but confined themselves, at their very best, to signing anti-war appeals. Presently Keichi Kabayashi and his wife treat the slogan of the left-wing forces "prevent the turning of Japan into a battlefield of nuclear war", which was put forward in connection with the intention of the U.S. to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons also in Japan, as if it were their personal demand.

A total of 87 million people from among Japan's 119 million population, i.e. 75 percent of the Japanese, took part in 1982 in vigorous anti-war and anti-nuclear actions. The struggle for peace has become a truly national one, the correspondent stresses.

Military 'Duty' as Ally

LD312357 Moscow World Service in English 2352 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] In the Soviet national daily PRAVDA there is an article analyzing some aspects of the foreign policy of Japan. Here are the main points made by the paper's political commentator, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov:

Belligerent pronouncements from the Japanese capital have lately become increasingly frequent. There is a more candid readiness than in the past to comply with American appeals for a greater Japanese military role, for a Japanese contribution to the United States' global strategy and for Japan's rearmament in pursuance of her duty as an ally. In these matters the Nakasone government has chosen a course that clearly runs counter to the peace provisions of the Japanese Constitution, a course that is reembaring the country on a militarist road. These dangerous new trends have become especially evident in connection with the latest American-Japanese summit meeting. When he was preparing his trip to Washington, during his talks with President Reagan and during the subsequent visit of American Secretary of State Shultz to Tokyo, the Japanese prime minister's words and deeds not only seriously alarmed the Japanese public but aroused the concern of Japan's neighbors. These contacts revealed several new aspects of American-Japanese relations and of Tokyo's approach to military problems.

The guest from Tokyo publicly confirmed that he regards Japanese-American relations as an alliance and that Japan accordingly ought to make no less effort in the military field than do the countries of Western Europe. Nakasone confirmed that the Japanese self-defense forces are prepared to take over some of the naval duties of the United States Seventh Fleet in the Pacific. At the talks which he had in Washington and which Shultz continued in Tokyo, the Japanese side sought to back up its increased military role in the Pacific by some kind of an economic interest, but the opinion prevailing in the American press is that in terms of trade and economic antagonisms the latest summit changed but little.

In the area of military and political collaboration, on the other hand, the guest from Tokyo even exceeded what was expected of him. He announced that the self-defense forces did not intend confining their operations to the territory of the country -- they were preparing to block the adjacent straits, the La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korea straits -- and that Japan should be turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier. This, of course, was highly pleasing to the Pentagon strategists.

What also seems noteworthy is the atmosphere in which the relations between the United States and Japan are now being elevated to the status of an alliance.

The matter has been put on the agenda at the very time when the Pentagon has begun talking of deploying theatre nuclear weapons not only in Western Europe but also in East Asia and when the arming of naval vessels and aircraft with cruise missiles has enhanced the role of Japanese ports and airfields. In short, when the American top brass want to secure the same freedom of action on Japanese soil that they have, say, in Federal Germany or Britain. The escalation of belligerence typical of the Nakasone Cabinet is thus a sign that it is leaning seriously towards building up the country's military potential and that the militaristic tendencies of Japanese imperialism are dangerously on the increase.

Militarism Under Trade Guise

LD010938 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 1 Feb 83

["Newspaper PRAVDA: Escalation of Bellicosity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- "The escalation of bellicosity characteristic of the Nakasone Cabinet is indicative of a serious turn towards a build-up of military potential and of a dangerous increase in the militarist tendencies of Japanese imperialism." This conclusion is drawn by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA's political news analyst, who analyses the policy of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and the results of his visit to the USA.

The Nakasone government, the news analyst writes, has taken a course which obviously contradicts the peaceful provisions of the Japanese Constitution, a course which again directs the country to the militarist path.

Having pointed out that during the visit to the USA, Nakasone publicly confirmed that he viewed U.S.-Japanese relations as alliance [as received] and that Japan, so, should make no less efforts in the military field than West European countries, PRAVDA's political news analyst writes: Noteworthy is the very background against which attempts have been launched to elevate U.S.-Japanese relations to the rank of alliance.

"This question arose precisely at a time when the Pentagon started talking about deployment of nuclear theatre weapons not only in Europe's west but also in Asia's east; when the arming of combatant ships and aircraft with cruise missiles raised the importance of Japanese ports and airfields -- in a word, when the U.S. military conceived a desire to get the same free hand on Japanese soil as in the FRG or Britain, notwithstanding some reservations the kind of "three non-nuclear principles", i.e. the Japanese Government's obligation not to create, not to acquire and not to bring nuclear weapons into the country".

"The ominous signs of such a new stage of ally's [as received] relations manifest themselves increasingly often. For example, it has been decided to station newest U.S. 'F-16' fighter bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons at the Japanese Misawa Air Base. The updated battleship 'New Jersey' provided with 'Tomahawk' missiles has been included in the U.S. Seventh Fleet which is based at the Japanese port of Yokosuka."

"The ruling circles of Tokyo", the news analyst writes in conclusion, "would not mind creating an impression among the people that it is ostensibly for the sake of its foreign-trade interests that Japan has to broaden military-political cooperation with the United States and to associate itself with the USA's and NATO's global anti-Soviet aggressive strategy. It would be a delusion to believe in that. U.S. pressure does take place, but in this case it converges with the aspirations of the advocates of Japan's rearmament in Japan itself."

"The peaceloving public of Japan with good reason strikes alarm in connection with the present government's policy which ignores the lessons of history and runs counter to the interests of the Japanese people and to the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world."

JAPAN'S CONCERN OVER SS-20 REDEPLOYMENT NOTED

OW290229 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Jan 83

[(Nikolay Aleksandrov) commentary: "Unfounded Apprehensions"]

[Text] Japan's official sources have recently expressed heightened concern over the Soviet-U.S. INF talks. Although the talks have not been concluded, Japan has given advice on the proceedings of the talks and has even gone so far as to suggest conditions for signing an agreement. Their conditions can be reduced to the support for the unilateral and unrealistic so-called "zero option" plans of the United States.

At the same time, the official representatives of the Japanese Government have stated that it is possible for the Soviet Union to redeploy Soviet SS-20 missiles from the European part to the eastern part of the Soviet Union and that Japan feels uneasy about this possibility. They have also said that this missile redeployment would result in sudden changes in Asia's military and strategic situation and the redeployment would be regarded by Japan as an unfriendly move.

What is actually hidden behind these remarks? First of all, it can be pointed out that they were, in fact, an attempt to demand unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. It is a well-known fact that the Soviet Union is not the only nation that has in Asia both nuclear weapons and their means of delivery. In view of its own security, the Soviet Union has to take it into consideration that nuclear weapons and their means of delivery have already been deployed in a few Asian countries and in the Persian Gulf.

Furthermore, it should not be neglected that recently there have been strong signs that the United States is prepared to deploy a large number of means of delivery for a new generation of nuclear weapons with an effective range reaching from the Soviet territories to the Indian and Pacific waters. For example, the New Jersey, an American warship with remodeled equipment, will be assigned to the 7th Fleet this summer and it is no secret that nuclear warheads will be attached to the cruise missiles on the New Jersey in 1985. And it is also known that the vessels under the 7th Fleet are not only based in Japan's coastal areas but also are permitted to make periodic calls at Japanese ports. At the same time, active preparations are now under way to deploy American F-16 fighter-bombers carrying nuclear weapons at the Misawa base.

The Soviet Union has consistently sought for complete abolition of nuclear weapons in the whole world, including Asia and Europe. The Soviet Union has hitherto stated explicitly its willingness to limit and reduce nuclear missiles in Asia and the Pacific through negotiations with those countries that have nuclear capabilities corresponding to those of Soviet Union. And it was not the fault of the Soviet Union that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limiting naval force activities in the Indian Ocean was brought to an end.

And now, concerning the sort of apprehensions expressed by Japan, it is well-known that the Soviet Union has pledged not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed that the two countries should hold talks on mutual apprehensions and concerns so as to work out measures to strengthen mutual trust that are acceptable to both sides. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has stated its willingness to exchange views with Japan on signing a treaty to guarantee that the Soviet Union will never resort to nuclear weapons against Japan and that Japan will adhere to its "three non-nuclear" principle. In fact, however, Japan has never tried to study these important Soviet proposals in a constructive way.

In this connection, Japan has no right whatsoever to talk about unfriendly measures taken by the Soviet Union against Japan. The clamour about the Soviet SS-20 missiles that has been aroused in Japan is actually an attempt to divert the attention of the Japanese people from the Japanese Government's policy of intensifying its military preparations and of increasing its share of military and strategic cooperation with the United States. However, this is a dangerous policy that runs counter to Japan's national interests and that gives no guarantee for peace and security in Far East, not to mention the world.

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO CALL AT JAPANESE PORT

LD302032 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 30 TASS -- The Japanese Government has announced that the U.S. atomic-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise will call at the Sasebo port on March 21-25. The Japanese press reports that the destroyer New Jersey carrying cruise missiles is going to be sent there next summer. Washington is pressing the Japanese Government for consent to base the modern atomic-power strike aircraft carrier Carl Vinson at Sasebo.

The newspaper YOMIURI points out that the call of the aircraft carrier Enterprise will become a step towards turning Sasebo into a "U.S. advanced stronghold" in the Far East.

The use of Japanese territory by the Pentagon deeply worries the Japanese public. A mass-scale movement of protest against the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, calling for the abrogation of "security treaty" between Japan and the USA, has mounted all over the country.

USSR-JAPAN TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED

OW281155 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Viktor Spandarian, Soviet trade representative in Japan, made the following remarks on the results of Japanese-Soviet trade in 1982 as well as on its future prospects in an interview with Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov:

While Japan's overall exports to the United States, Western Europe, Southeast Asia, the Mideast and Africa dropped by 9.4 percent in 1982, Japan's exports to the Soviet Union registered an increase of approximately 20 percent. Total exports to the Soviet Union in 1982 are estimated to reach approximately \$6 billion. Despite this sharp increase in Japan's exports to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union has not demanded that Japan limit its exports on a voluntary basis or open its markets to Soviet products. Furthermore, the Soviet Union has never imposed any political pressure on Japan as the United States and the EEC countries have, nor has it resorted to any protectionist measures. The Soviet Union would like to solve its trade imbalance with Japan by expanding its economic cooperation with Japan.

Despite a sharp, 20 percent increase last year, Japan's exports to the Soviet Union would have registered an even greater increase if a short-sighted policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union had not been adopted. For example: Japan's export of plants to the Soviet Union decreased instead of increasing. Soviet orders for plants that could have been imported from Japan are now handled by enterprises in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has suffered no loss at all from this shift; however, Japanese enterprises and workers have suffered losses from this shift.

The increase in Japan's exports to the Soviet Union in 1982 included a 37 percent increase in metallurgical products, a 30 percent increase in dump trucks and lumber-carrying cars, a 13 percent increase in bulldozers and equipment for laying pipelines and a 120 percent increase in industrial parts. What merits attention is that while Japan had increased its exports of these industrial products to the Soviet Union, other capitalist countries registered a general decrease in the production of these products.

Among the projects that play an important role in the development of economic relations between both countries are the joint projects to prospect for natural gas in the Sakhalin continental shelf, to explore for coal in South Yakutsk and to explore for forest resources in the far eastern areas. The Soviet organs concerned and the Japanese enterprises are currently engaged in jointly promoting these projects. In accordance with the contracts signed for these projects, the Japanese side will supply on credit, equipment and industrial products to the Soviet side while the Soviet side will supply timber and crude coals to the Japanese and also liquefied petroleum gas and petroleum exploited from the Sakhalin continental shelf in the near future.

The Soviet Union is a nation that practices planned economy. In this connection, we would like to promote economic relations with Japan on a prolonged basis. In this way, the Soviet Union will be able to work out plans, in advance, to promote trade with Japan, particularly plans for economic cooperation with Japan in developing the resources in Siberia and in the far eastern areas. Such arrangements would have been advantageous to Japanese enterprises. To our regret, however, the policy of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union also had negative effects on such arrangements. Consequently, the Soviet-Japanese Economic Committee, the organ that used to discuss issues on economic cooperation and trade promotion between the two countries, failed to hold any sessions during the past 3 years.

In this connection, we welcome the decision that a large delegation from business circles, headed by President Nagano of the Chamber of Commerce of Japan, is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union. We hope that as a result of the delegation's scheduled visit in late February, an overall development in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries will be brought about and that new agreements and contracts will be discussed and signed between the Soviet authorities concerned and Japanese enterprises.

PRAVDA ON U.S. 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL' IN FAR EAST

LD280739 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- "U.S. imperialism gives greater scope to interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people by using nuclear blackmail and tries to deepen instability in that part of the world." This is how the newspaper PRAVDA comments on the provocative statement by General Edward Meyer, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, that the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea in case of necessity would not stop short of a use of tactical nuclear weapons.

"The Washington administration, under the cover of the myth about a 'Soviet threat,' increases military aid to the South Korean regime with every passing year," the newspaper writes. "At present the USA has almost 40 military bases and approximately 40,000 servicemen in South Korea. The Pentagon keeps a total of more than 700 nuclear warheads in the south of the Korean peninsula. In the 1981-82 financial year the government of the USA decided to grant a credit to the Seoul regime to the tune of about 200 million dollars for the purchase of new armaments and for the realization of a special program for the training of South Korean troops."

"Besides," PRAVDA goes on, "The Washington administration has resolutely declared against a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and stated unreserved support for the regime there".

Japanese official circles, too, come out in support of the U.S. explosive military policy in the region," the newspaper writes. "The world public regarded with concern Tokyo's repeated statements that the security of South Korea is inseparable from Japan's own security. At present more than 40 companies of the Japanese military-industrial complex headed by the biggest company "Mitsubishi Jukoge" actively cooperate with Seoul, providing the South Korean Army with artillery armament and small arms, ammunition and other combat hardware and military equipment."

"U.S. nuclear blackmail in that part of the world" PRAVDA writes in conclusion, "brings about growing instability not only in the Korean peninsula but in the entire Far Eastern region as well."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS 1 FEB U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN EXERCISE

LD291830 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 29 TASS -- When giving military, political and financial backing to the Seoul regime, the White House does not bother to conceal its intention to turn the south of the Korean peninsula into an outpost for conducting its imperialist, hegemonist policy in Asia and the Pacific, the newspaper IZVESTIYA says in connection with the scheduled opening on February 1 of a regular U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise codenamed Team Spirit 83.

South Korea and Japan are assigned an important place in the scenario of further heightening military confrontation there. Something seen fairly clearly from the results of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visits to Seoul and Washington.

Frustrating the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries towards enhancing confidence-building measures in the Far East, U.S. imperialism and its allies resort to further adventures trying to speak the language of military force and blackmail.

It is quite obvious, the paper says, that this tone is inadmissible in relations between states. The sole sensible alternative to it can be equal dialogue, taking into consideration first of all, the will of the peoples of that region to live in peace and security. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have called for this repeatedly. The government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, whose air, sea and land borders are constantly under a real, not invented, threat posed by American and South Korean puppet troops, has pointed this out in more than one statement. Only the withdrawal of the U.S. military contingent from the south of the Korean peninsula, renunciation of outside interference in the affairs of the Korean people and the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis are the earnest of peace and tranquility in that region.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

GF271852 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] The MPR trade representatives have ended their visit to Uzbekistan and departed for Irkutsk, eastern Siberia. The guests from the friendly country visited the MPR consulate general in Tashkent and a number of cities in Uzbekistan to acquaint themselves with the work of trade organizations and factories in them. While being interviewed by journalists, the head of the MPR delegation, Minister of Foreign Trade Yondonglyn Ochir, said that the Mongolian representatives have been greatly impressed by the horizons achieved in Uzbekistan in the supply of needed (?equipment) for the (?people in rural regions).

MOSCOW REPORTS ON DPRK-USSR '83 FILM PROTOCOL

SK310141 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] The working-level plan for cooperation in 1983 was signed on 27 January in Moscow between the State Committee for Cinematography of the Soviet Union and the General Bureau of Motion Picture Films of the Ministry of Culture and Art of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Signing the document were Petr Kuzmich Kostikov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography, from the USSR and Kwon Hyok-pong, vice director of the General Bureau of Motion Picture Films of the Ministry of Culture and Art, from the DPRK. Comrade (Yi Tu-hyong), charge d'affaires ad interim, of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, was on hand.

Comrade Kostikov made a speech at the signing ceremony. He said as follows: [begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] [Word indistinct] we have signed a working-level plan for cooperation in 1983. I believe this cooperation plan will expand the ties between cinema men of the USSR and the DPRK a step further and also play an important role. The forms of our cooperation, such as film weeks held on the occasions of our national days and other important historic days in our peoples' lives, have become traditional. This kind of cooperation helps us to understand each other better and to mutually (?develop) the cinemas of the peoples of the two countries. We will be active in this direction in the future, also. The cooperation plan for 1983 mentions new forms of joint work.

We look forward to seeing our Korean colleagues among the participants of the 13th international film festival and to having Korean guests at the all-union film festival.

In accordance with our Korean friends' request for us to help foster cinema technicians, we will accept with deep satisfaction a new group of apprentices that includes directors, cameramen and playwrights, and will exchange experiences with them. In brief, we will share interesting things and many beneficial successes in the future. [end recording]

Lastly, Comrade Kostikov pointed out that he firmly believes that the cooperation between us will help the cinema men of the USSR and the DPRK play a considerable role in the ideological and scientific educational work of the workers of our two countries.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kwon Hyok-pong, vice director of the General Bureau of Motion Picture Films of the Ministry of Culture and Art of the DPRK, in his speech said:

[Begin recording] We have just (?signed the document on the plan for exchanges in the domain of motion pictures for 1983 between the DPRK and the USSR, and I think this event is a distinct expression of the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and, particularly, between the cinema arts people of the two countries and also represents a start for new cooperation.

In this significant place, I once again gladly look back on the fact that the agreement for motion picture exchanges for 1982 that was concluded between the two countries in Pyongyang in February 1982 has been successfully executed.

I think this kind of event represents a starting point for further deepening the trust between the peoples and the cinema arts peoples of the two countries and also for further developing and (?pushing ahead) the friendly cooperative relations.

Thus, this time our delegation has mutually confirmed with our [word indistinct] about [words indistinct], and we are very pleased that, during this visit, we could see first hand the achievements the Soviet people have made under the [word indistinct] guidance of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee.

Lastly, believing that this document that outlines the plan for exchanges in 1983, which we have just signed, will be executed successfully as those of the past, I am convinced that the joint efforts will greatly contribute toward further deepening, strengthening and developing the cooperative relations between the peoples and the cinema arts peoples of the two countries. [end recording]

PRESS VIEWS U.S. 'MILITARIZATION' OF PAKISTAN

IZVESTIYA 25 Jan

PM281001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by A. Akhmedzyanov: "Pakistan -- the Price of Militarization"]

[Text] UPI has reported the arrival in Pakistan of 3 of the 40 sophisticated U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers which the United States has undertaken to deliver to Pakistan within the framework of a military-political deal worth a total of \$3.2 billion.

UPI also reports that in the very near future Islamabad will receive three more aircraft from the same consignment. It is noted that the Pakistani pilots who are to fly these aircraft have completed an accelerated training course -- instead of the 3 and 1/2 years prescribed for the training course, they have finished it in less than a year.

Somewhat earlier the Western press reported that Pakistan had bought 32 French Mirage fighter-bombers. Even with an unbiased view of the two countries' relations, the impression is formed that the United States is hastening to arm its Asian "partner" as rapidly as possible, while Pakistan is seeking to obtain what it has been promised from Washington as rapidly as possible.

The question arises: Why such haste to arm itself? What lies behind this, and who is interested in arming a country which only quite recently had neither the funds nor the need to arm?

During Ziaul Haq's visit to Washington agreement was reached that electronic monitoring bases designed to back up military operations in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf and to collect espionage information in the countries of South and Southwest Asia, including India and Afghanistan, would be created in the cities of Peshawar, Gwadar and Sargodha. About 60 U.S. specialists in the field of electronics and intercept systems stationed in Egypt have already been ordered to prepare to transfer to Pakistan.

In exchange for military aid, the United States has acquired the right to locate bases on Pakistani soil from which the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force will operate. Pakistan has consented for the U.S. "Central Command" (Centcom) to be stationed in Karachi for leading military operations in the region.

Pakistan's territory has long been used to wage an "undeclared war" against the DRA. It is now a case of turning it into a bridgehead for the U.S. military's actions throughout this region, including acts of subversion against India and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the suppression of the democratic and patriotic movement in the Sultanate of Oman and other Arab countries of the Persian Gulf.

The Pentagon plan for "defending the Persian Gulf region" assigns special subunits of Pakistani troops numbering 20,000 men the function of a gendarme corps which will operate in conjunction with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. According to the Pentagon's scenario, "if crisis situations arise" anywhere in the Persian Gulf, this corps will be transferred on U.S. aircraft.

The construction of airfields and runways is proceeding rapidly in the Pashawar region, close to the border with Afghanistan, and along the Indian border.

In fulfilling U.S. orders, Islamabad has secretly launched activity to create an association of countries in the region "whose task would be defense against foreign aggression" -- U.S. terminology familiar to everyone.

Pakistani Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Ali Khan's tour of the Arab Persian Gulf emirates has just ended. During the trip he militated for "the further rallying of the Muslim countries in the face of anti-Islamic forces." Efforts to cobble together new blocs under the dubious leadership of U.S. imperialism's junior "partner" are already giving rise to suspicions about the objectives of these alliances.

In the opinion of specialists, Pakistan's arms buildup is in excess of its defense needs, and the actual type of armaments attests to the offensive nature of Pakistan's military plans. Nor can its efforts aimed at creating nuclear weapons fail to cause alarm among Pakistan's peace-loving neighbors.

According to a report in the Indian newspaper HINDU, work on the creation of nuclear weapons is in full swing in Pakistan. Some 20 kg of pure plutonium have already been produced. This quantity is sufficient to produce two atom bombs similar to the one dropped on Hiroshima.

What is the price of militarization, of transformation into a Pentagon stooge which the Pakistani military regime is paying the United States. What is the payment for U.S. aid in shoring up the regime against its own people?

It is primarily the loss of national independence, the loss of the trust of neighboring peace-loving countries and the dubious reputation of being "a militarily powerful country" which neighboring countries must reckon with, not to mention the intensification of the burden of military expenditure falling on the working people's shoulders.

It can be seen from all this that the U.S. military strategists are not limiting themselves to present-day plans with respect to Pakistan, but are nurturing new, far-reaching ones.

The Pakistani-U.S. collusion and Pakistan's intensified militarization are causing legitimate anxiety among the region's peace-loving countries.

The NEPAL TIMES newspaper wrote recently: "The rapid growth of the Pakistani Army's combat might is making the situation in the region worse and is clouding the prospects of a peaceful future." The use of Pakistan as a blind tool of U.S. imperialist policy in the region is not only fraught with the danger of grave consequences for the cause of peace in Southwest and South Asia, but also contains a threat to the security of the Pakistani people themselves, whose destiny is being disposed with such irresponsibility by the leaders of the country's military regime to the benefit of the Pentagon's aggressive plans.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Jan

PM311153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 83 p 3

[V. Korolev's "International Notes": "Pakistani Gambles"]

[Text] Six American F-16 fighter-bombers have arrived in Pakistan, the first of 40 such planes which the Islamabad military regime is receiving from the United States under a series of military-political deals. Washington also intends to supply Pakistan with helicopter gunships, tanks and artillery and missile systems.

The massive deliveries of American weapons clearly indicate Washington's special "attention" toward Pakistan. Interest in that country among American strategists was stepped up immediately after the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran. At that time the United States urgently needed a regime which, like the shah's Iran, would set about fulfilling the functions of regional gendarme.

THE NEW YORK TIMES noted frankly that Pakistan plays a "pivotal role in safeguarding American strategic interests." And these "interests" are very extensive.

Pentagon directives frankly demand a "shift of emphasis" in the deployment and utilization of American troops in Southwest Asia. The latest step toward the implementation of these militarist projects was the creation of the so-called U.S. "Central Command" (Centcom). Its sphere of operation embraces the Persian Gulf region and Southwest Asia. Evidently, Pakistan, according to American designs, must become one of the most important bridgeheads for actions by the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

As is known, the Centcom Headquarters is at present located at Macdill Base in Florida. But U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, in an interview for THE WASHINGTON TIMES, did not exclude the possibility of creating a forward Centcom headquarters in Southwest Asia. One "suitable" country for this is Pakistan. A number of near Eastern press organs have noted that Islamabad has already secretly given the Pentagon the "OK" for the use of its territory by the Rapid Deployment Force. Information has also leaked more than once to the American press about the Pentagon's plans for modernizing ports in Karachi and Gwadar and creating electronic bases in Peshawar, Karachi and Islamabad for backing up operations by American troops in the Indian Ocean and also for the collection of espionage information. The creation of such bases, the Indian NAV BHARAT TIMES newspaper wrote, will enable the Pentagon to make a landing at any point without preliminary air reconnaissance.

Thus despite the Pakistani leadership's repeated statements that the United States will not receive a military base or facilities in the country, the Pentagon's plans are beginning to be implemented.

Washington is already using Pakistan as a bridgehead for subversive operations against India, Iran and other states in the region. It is from Pakistan's territory that the United States is waging the undeclared war against the DRA. Afghan counterrevolutionaries have become established in 80 special camps not far from the DRA border. There instructors from the United States and certain other countries train terrorists. Then the armed bandits are sent into Afghanistan, where they kill civilians, blow up power transmission lines and dams and poison wells.

The militarization of Pakistan and its increasingly extensive participation in implementing American imperialism's strategic designs are causing growing alarm in countries neighboring Pakistan. India cannot remain indifferent when Pakistan is being armed with sophisticated combat hardware, General Krishna Rao, Indian Army chief of staff, stated. India, he noted, has repeatedly been the victim of aggression unleashed by Pakistan. Islamabad's stockpiling of armaments in such large quantities runs counter to its assurances of its desire to conclude a nonaggression pact with India, the general noted.

The participants in the militarist alliance between the United States and Pakistan are, by their actions, creating an increasingly dangerous situation in the South Asian subcontinent, and everyone who values peace must reckon with this.

U.S. USE OF DIEGO GARCIA SEEN AS THREAT TO USSR

PM281143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Ganshin under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Counter to Sanity"]

[Text] The trip to Madagascar by C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who has been touring a number of the countries of the continent came to an end recently. In a talk with journalists at the end of his stay in the Indian Ocean island state, Crocker made a number of statements which it is hard to term anything other than provocative.

They concerned Diego Garcia island where the United States, Crocker said, "is defending Western interests." But then he said something which in no way tallies with the principle of "respect for states' independence and sovereignty" declared during the U.S.-Madagascar talks. "The U.S. presence on Diego Garcia," Crocker noted, "is a matter of bilateral (?) relations between the United States and Britain.... As for U.S. Navy ships in the region, they are here to maintain the balance of forces."

Let's try to investigate the crux of the matter. As is well known, on granting independence in 1968 to its former colony of Mauritius, Britain illegally seized in exchange part of that state's territory -- the Chagos archipelago, including one of its atolls, Diego Garcia island. Soon London "handed over" the island to Washington, which immediately set about constructing there one of its largest air and naval bases in the Indian Ocean. The local press has frequently noted with alarm the recently increased appetites of the U.S. military, which has turned Diego Garcia into a powerful outpost of its aggressive policy in this region. Frenzied work is underway here to modernize the military airfield runway designed to take heavy strategic bombers, and the island's harbors are being deepened to allow convenient access to the island for U.S. Navy nuclear submarines. We must also mention the role of Diego Garcia in the light of the creation of the "Central Command" for the U.S. Armed Forces, whose sphere of activity also includes the Indian Ocean.

As for the supposed "balance of forces" mentioned by Crocker, in this connection it is obviously necessary to mention the following point: The sharp increase in the U.S. military presence in this region is not only giving rise to mounting concern among Indian Ocean states, it is threatening the USSR's security from the south. And that must be considered.

As is well known, the Soviet state counters this course with a realistic program for reducing the danger of military confrontation in this region, wholly approving the desire put forward by the nonaligned countries to turn The Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The speech delivered by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko at the 37th UN General Assembly session last October expressed support for the idea of convening an international conference with a view to resolving topical regional problems. Without waiting for the start of the international forum's work, the Soviet Union, from the UN rostrum, urged all states whose ships use Indian Ocean waters to refrain from any steps that could complicate the situation in the region. "That means," the head of the Soviet delegation at the session stressed in his speech, "that they should not send large-scale naval formations there, or expand or modernize military bases belonging to nonlittoral states which have such bases in the Indian Ocean." As we can see, however, the U.S. Government has no intention of reacting positively to these proposals. Having broken off the Soviet-U.S. talks on the Indian Ocean, Washington continues to be guided by hegemonist, aggressive aspirations.

DRA DEFENSE MINISTER PLANS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

LD010535 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Lieutenant General 'Abdol Qader, minister of National Defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of February, it is reported here, at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR.

NHAN DAN CITED ON VIETNAM-PRC RELATIONS

LD282029 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi January 28 TASS -- In its editorial article today the newspaper NHAN DAN of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam recalls that on January 17 this year the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sent to the Chinese side a note proposing an end to armed and other hostile actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border on the eve of the lunar new year celebrations that are traditionally marked by the peoples of the two countries. This constructive proposal, NHAN DAN notes, is a new expression of Vietnam's good will, a continuation of a whole number of other peaceful initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. But this proposal, just as all similar initiatives, evoke a negative response from the Chinese side and are rejected by it on various invented pretexts, NHAN DAN notes.

The Chinese side is continuing to step up subversive activities against Vietnam and other countries of Indochina. In 1982 alone more than 400 armed provocations were committed on the border with Vietnam, Chinese planes violated the air space of Vietnam hundreds of times and armed vessels violated its territorial waters. The psychological war against Vietnam is also being intensified.

By pursuing such a policy, by rejecting Vietnam's proposals made in the spirit of good will, the Chinese side is acting contrary to the interests of its own people and undermining the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, NHAN DAN writes.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS VIETNAM-PRC BORDER CLASHES

LD271825 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports: The PRC continued to carry out hostile actions on the frontier with Vietnam between 4-18 January. Chinese military detachments repeatedly fired upon a number of frontier areas and tried to penetrate the territory of the republic. Considerable material damage resulted and peaceful members of the population were killed or wounded. The Vietnamese were compelled to rebuff the violators of the frontier.

OGARKOV ACCOMPANIES VIETNAMESE ARMY CHIEF

PM281639 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jan 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 22 January Colonel General Le Trong Tan, chief of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] General Staff, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit, and the VPA generals and officers accompanying him visited Moscow's RSFSR Supreme Soviet Higher Combined Arms Command School. With the guest from Vietnam at the school was Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

Col Gen Le Trong Tan familiarized himself with the school's material training base and the organization of the study process. Explanations were given by Lieutenant General I.A. Magonov, the school head.

A meeting with the school personnel devoted to Soviet-Vietnamese friendship was held. The meeting was addressed by Col Gen Le Trong Tan and Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov.

In the afternoon Col Gen Le Trong Tan visited the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum.

PRAVDA CITES VIETNAMESE DENIAL OF CW CHARGE

PM271613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Denial"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Jan -- VNA has denied a report in the Thai newspaper THE BANGKOK POST claiming that Vietnamese troops are preparing to use chemicals in Kampuchea.

These fabrications are aimed at diverting public attention from the crimes of the U.S. imperialists, who used toxins during the aggression in Vietnam and are now building up the production of chemical weapons, VNA stresses.

GLEBOV ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN S.E. ASIA

OW280002 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] The propaganda machines of some countries are spreading such rumors as "socialist Vietnam uses chemical weapons against the Kampuchean people." Glebov, a foreign policy observer of this station has the following comments on the rumors:

U.S. imperialism and its accomplices always attempt to use various rumors to deceive the world public. They allege that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Vietnam and Kampuchea [as heard]. Such an allegation is completely unfounded. Many international committees, composed of authoritative experts, have conducted special investigations, but they have not found any evidence to confirm such allegations.

It is not accidental for the imperialists' yes-men to resume the slander that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Kampuchea. The slander is designed to beautify the imperialists, divert the attention of world opinion and cover up the towering crimes committed by the imperialists in the 1960's.

From 1961 to 1971, U.S. imperialists sprayed more than 90,000 tons of poisonous agent over the southern part of Vietnam. As a result, 43 percent of farmland and 44 percent of forests there suffered poisonous effects. The chemical warfare conducted by the Pentagon adversely affected the ecology and economy of Vietnam. The people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea suffered the most terrible agony from that chemical warfare.

Nevertheless, the imperialist chemical warmongers so far have not been satisfied. U.S. imperialists are attempting to start a large-scale chemical war, using new toxins such as [word indistinct]. As the Pentagon is preparing such a barbarous war, it has to find ways to conceal its schemes. One of the ways is to slander those who have never used chemical weapons and who resolutely advocate prohibition and elimination of such weapons. The followers of U.S. imperialist policies are helping U.S. imperialists to a varying degree.

PRAVDA SEES INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE IN THAILAND

LD271105 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 27 TASS -- In recent years the Pentagon has succeeded in finding ways to re-gain in Thailand its former bases, now moth-balled, PRAVDA writes today in connection with the visit of John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces, to Thailand. At the same time the United States ships increasing amounts of armaments to Southeast Asia, above all, to Thailand. The ships of the 7th U.S. Fleet are practically permanently stationed in Thai ports, the commentary notes.

In exchange for that the Pentagon recently promised to make the newest weapons available to the Thai Navy. This was announced by Admiral Sombon Chuaphibun, commander of the Thai Fleet.

Military teamwork is being practiced according to plan. For instance, in January week-long exercises were held during which U.S. planes dropped mines into the sea and Thai mine sweepers fished them out. Large-scale exercises, code-named Cobra Gold-83, are scheduled for next June. It is also planned to hold exercises with the participation of Singapore and Indonesia.

U.S. militaristic aspirations, which are at a basic variance with the interests of Southeast Asian nations, give rise to protests in the region, PRAVDA writes. To neutralise them Washington resorts to various means, propaganda conditioning in the spirit of the mythical "Soviet threat", economic and political pressure on the states situated there. The bands of Khmer reactionaries ousted from Kampuchea but invariably supported by the United States are also used as an instrument of pressure.

POLISH MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU281400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 83 p 7

[Moscow PAP report on statement given to PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knypel by Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, during the 25th session of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] From the point of view of the organization of economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR, last year was a very interesting one. One can even say it was exceptional from the point of view of the history and results of this cooperation. Of course, this cooperation took place with the use of all available channels including the international commission, but because of Poland's exceptional needs it was necessary to apply many extraordinary solutions on both sides. First, a high-level government economic cooperation group was set up in Poland and in the USSR. Deputy premiers on both sides coordinated this activity. Second, both countries appointed government plenipotentiaries to take special care of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries, and third, an exchange of specialists at various levels and in many sectors was organized. These specialists appraised the existing production capabilities in Poland and how to make use of them, including how to make use of Soviet raw and other materials, and also examined how to reconstruct industry in order to secure independence from imports from capitalist countries and how to make the quickest use of our industry's production possibilities.

I would like to stress that since the beginning of 1982, Poland has met with the full understanding of economic activists in the Soviet Union, both in the government and in industrial organizations, and at the beginning of the year we immediately received aid in the form of market goods. We also received support in the form of a grain loan, which made it possible for the country to improve its situation with fodder. Besides receiving the obligatory aid stipulated in the trade protocol, in 1982 we also received additional supplies, such as 465,000 tons of grain, 30,000 tons of corn, 23,000 tons of rice, and other foods.

Additional supplies of raw and other materials also flowed in from the Soviet Union which made it possible for us to make use of the production capabilities of our textile, tanning, industrial machine parts and chemical industries. In exchange for the raw materials we received, we exported a part of our completed products to the USSR. This was a favorable transaction whichever way one looks at it, because 50 percent of the products manufactured from raw textiles imported from the Soviet Union remained on our market, which needed these goods very badly. Idle production capability in other branches of our industry was used in a similar way. Second, some branches of our industry which have been working in cooperation with the great market and economy of the USSR for a long time were boosted by aid from Soviet industry, including foreign currency which we unfortunately did not have in 1982. This happened to the shipbuilding and automobile industries, among others.

What have we offered our Soviet partner on our part and what has been implemented as a result of the cooperation? We have above all supplied those raw and other materials which were available to us and, as everyone knows, the first Polish industrial branch to be boosted was the coal industry. Coal supplies from Poland to the USSR in 1982 were carried out in full.

Second, we presented our proposals concerning the continuation of already begun investment projects to our Soviet partners and to the other socialist countries. Our proposals aroused interest, and many of them are still being examined. We hope that finishing investment projects which have been started in Poland will be an important basis for shaping longterm cooperation for many years.

After all, every one of our projects is very modern on the whole and agrees, or at least we hope it agrees, with our needs and with those of our partner. Therefore, we are convinced that this is a good opportunity to establish cooperation.

These directions of further cooperation have been one of the important topics of the 25th session of the Polish-Soviet commission. Specific branches of industry, such as the machine-tool, automobile and shipping industries, worked out specialization and cooperation programs in 1982. Some branches, such as the machine-tool, electronics, communications equipment, construction and road-building machinery, automobile and shipping industries, worked out programs for specialization and cooperation in production in 1982. Some of these progressed so far that during the present session, ministers of both countries have signed appropriate subsidiary programs for a specific industrial branch. Other programs will be worked on and signed soon, and then systematically implemented.

What was also interesting about the session was that concerning apparatus, machinery and equipment for the chemical industry, not only the written programs were appraised, but a special symposium and exhibition have been organized and were opened on 25 January in Moscow. This exhibition displays Polish industry's concrete production possibilities and offers the Soviet economy exports of Polish equipment and machinery for the USSR chemical industry. This has met with a lot of interest from representatives of Soviet industry and one can confidently say that an important step forward will be made in this area in 1983.

Despite the many difficulties the Polish economy is experiencing, trade exchange between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR is developing favorably. The level of reciprocal deliveries both on the basis of the 1982 trade protocol and on the basis of further supply commitments (resulting from separate agreements and from the USSR Government's decision to give aid to the Polish People's Republic) ensures a continuity of production in our industry and a more efficient use of existing production capability, and helps improve the supply situation on the domestic market. According to preliminary data, the USSR supplied Poland with about R4 billion worth of goods in 1982, including raw materials, fuels and materials for production purposes to the value of R3.5 billion. The Polish People's Republic supplied the USSR with goods worth over R3.1 billion, including machines and equipment worth R1.8 billion and fuels and raw materials worth R0.5 billion.

According to the protocol on trade turnover and payments in 1983, which was signed last December, trade exchange in 1983 will reach a value of about R9.8 billion. It will be 9 percent higher than the 1982 level of trade exchange actually achieved, and 16 percent higher than the 1982 trade exchange level envisaged in the trade protocol for 1982. The foreign trade ministries of the Polish People's Republic and of the USSR will ensure that the supply commitments resulting from this protocol are fulfilled.

Our fuel exports to the USSR, mainly coal, will increase considerably this year. In 1983 we will have the same level of exports to the Soviet market as we had before the crisis, in other words over 9 million tons of coal. We will also export considerably more machines and equipment, which have always comprised over 50 percent of our goods supplies to the USSR. This level is being maintained at present. As far as Polish imports from the USSR are concerned, we will receive above all petroleum products, natural gas, iron ore and raw materials for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers and for the textile industry. We expect a marked increase in many of these imports, within the range of 11-16 percent more than in 1982. However, it is foreseen that Polish exports to the Soviet Union in 1983 will unfortunately still be almost R1 billion less than imports from the USSR, just like last year. This will reflect our economy's production capabilities. We would very much like to even out this turnover and are slowly trying to do so, but we will still not manage it in 1983. This is quite simply because the Polish economy is being temporarily assisted by Soviet loans, which we will have to pay back in the future above all by increasing our exports considerably.

During the session, Polish-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation was also examined. It was agreed that up to 1985 this cooperation will be based on topics which have been worked out during the coordination of scientific and technical plans, which aim to solve 180 problems. Both countries asked their respective ministries and central offices taking part in the solving of problems connected with the rational use of raw materials, with energy and housing construction to come up with proposals on how to increase scientific-technical cooperation in these spheres. It ought to be stressed that this cooperation will be based on a practical use of the results it brings, for the point is to quickly apply and spread the results that have been achieved in both countries' economies. The Polish proposals on how to make use of some Polish scientific and research workers in the solving of Soviet problems under conditions favorable to both sides are also important.

POLISH OFFICIAL CITED ON FIGHT TO KEEP USSR LINK

PM281021 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 83 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent S. Bulantsev report: "For One's Brother"]

[Excerpts] Jozef Poswiat, deputy chairman of the Kielce section of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (this organization brings together war veterans), was for 15 years chairman of the board of the local branch of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and is now one of its leaders.

"You know how difficult the year before last was for our country," the veteran said. "Many figures in 'Solidarity' attempted to discredit and slander the friendship between our peoples. Similar speeches were quite often to be heard in the churches too. That's how it was. But our society's activists were not afraid to approach students and workers, and they exposed all sorts of anti-Soviet inventions. Of course, we suffered losses too -- some of our society's organizations disbanded and ceased to function. But in Kielce Voivodship such losses were considerably lower than in the country as a whole. We held out because we fought.

"This struggle was not in vain: It bore fruit. Here are some examples. In one of the plants a certain excessively zealous 'Solidarity' supporter tore to bits a wall newspaper devoted to the Soviet Union. After a while a new newspaper was hung up and an older worker shook his fist in the hooligan's face and said: 'Just you try to tear it up again!' The intemperate youngster decided that it was better not to try.... During the anxious fall of 1981 about 6,000 workers and employees at the automobile plant in Strachowice (half of those employed by the enterprise) paid their dues as members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. 'Solidarity' began to agitate that they should get back the dues already paid. The chairman of the society's plant organization responded by stating that whoever wanted his money back could have it. There turned out to be only seven takers.

"We preserved the society's backbone because we did not fear discussion and confrontation with the rightist figures in 'Solidarity,'" Jozef Poswiat continues. "However, it is too early to take it easy, because our ideological opponents have not renounced their ideas. In particular, we have the difficult struggle for the hearts and minds of the young people."

At present many Polish towns and villages are celebrating the anniversary of their liberation from Hitler's invaders. As he was saying goodbye, Jozef Poswiat asked me to convey his wishes for good health and happiness to the servicemen who brought peace and freedom to Poland and to all war veterans.

POLISH SEJM SESSION OPENS 31 JAN IN WARSAW

LD311524 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw January 31 TASS -- A session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic opened in Warsaw today. The deputies will discuss the government's report on topical problems of the foreign policy of the country which was delivered by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Stefan Olszowski, the deputies will also consider a number of bills.

The session is attended by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski.

POLISH ARMY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD290002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, a delegation of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army, led by the deputy minister of national defense, Lieutenant General Jozef Baryla, visited the Soviet Union 24-28 January.

On the first day of its visit the delegation was received by Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense of the Soviet Union.

During its stay in Moscow, delegation members laid a wreath at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, visited places connected with the memory of the leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution in his birthplace of Ulyanovsk, paid a visit to the Political Directorate of the Moscow Military District, and visited one of the military units of this district where members acquainted themselves with the traditions and the present of Soviet soldiers.

POLAND'S VOIVODSHIP REPORTS CAMPAIGN CITED

PM271605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent O. Losoto: "Voivodship Conferences"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan -- An important stage has begun in the life of the PZPR -- the voivodship party conferences to whose work TRYBUNA LUDU devotes its attention today.

The newspaper describes the first conference held in Bydgoszcz. The conference's 374 delegates discussed a broad range of questions connected with the voivodship party organization's activity and primarily the enhancement of the activeness of the primary cells, the consolidation of their ranks and the improvement of the standard of ideological educational work.

The newspaper notes that the conference in Bydgoszcz opened the concluding stage of the report campaign under way in the party -- the voivodship PZPR conference stage. These conferences, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, will sum up the results of the party organizations' 18 months of activity and outline ways for the further ideological and organizational rallying of their ranks and the enhancement of the work effectiveness of all party echelons.

GDR MINISTER MARGOT HONECKER VISITS GEORGIAN SSR

AU281522 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND In German 27 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Tbilisi (ADN) -- On Wednesday the GDR delegation under the leadership of GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker, which is paying a working visit to the USSR, was received by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. He briefed the guests about the gains of the working people of this union republic and gave a detailed account of the education and training at the 4,000 schools of the republic as well as of the training of teaching cadres.

Margot Honecker expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded the delegation in Georgia. Our successes, she stated, "are closely linked with the successes of the Soviet Union, with the political, economic, and cultural integration with your country and the other socialist countries."

The GDR delegation in Tbilisi visited among other things schools, preschool institutions, as well as the Pioneers' Palace and conducted lively talks there. The Government of the Georgian SSR gave a banquet in her honor.

GDR OFFERS TERRITORY AS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD282054 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin January 28 TASS -- The GDR Government has sent a note to the Swedish Government in connection with the Swedish Government's proposal to create in Europe a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons. The note expresses the GDR's readiness, in the event of the creation of such a zone in central Europe and with due observance of the principles of equality and equal security, to provide its entire territory for it. Every effort should be made, the note says, to reduce and in the long run to fully liquidate nuclear weapons in Europe. The creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent would help lessen the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and impart a new impetus to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

USSR-GDR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED 20 JANUARY

PM280949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] A protocol on commodity turnover between the USSR and the GDR for 1983 was signed in Moscow on 20 January as a result of successfully concluded trade negotiations between government delegations.

The reciprocal deliveries of commodities provided for in the protocol have been agreed on the basis of pledges stemming from the protocol on the coordination of state plans and from the agreement on commodity turnover and payments between the USSR and the GDR for 1981-1985, as well as other agreements in the sphere of economic cooperation concluded in development of the long-term production specialization and collaboration program between the two countries. The total volume of commodity turnover will amount to approximately R13 billion this year.

The Soviet Union will supply the GDR with machinery and equipment for various sectors of the national economy on the basis of specialization. In particular, there will be a considerable increase in deliveries of technology equipment for the electronics industry and microelectronic products.

Deliveries to the GDR of the chief types of fuel and raw material commodities needed to ensure the systematic development of the republic's national economy, including coal and coke, petroleum and natural gas, ferrous and nonferrous metals, iron ore, timber, cotton and other commodities, will be continued in considerable volumes.

As in previous years, transport facilities and machinery and equipment designed, in particular, to equip projects nearing completion and new construction projects in the current 5-year plan occupy the chief place in GDR exports to the USSR. The Soviet Union will receive considerable numbers of highly automated machine tools and forging and pressing equipment, technological equipment for microelectronics computers, equipment for the petroleum-refining, gas-extracting and chemical industries, various instruments, and other machinery and equipment. It is planned, in particular, to deliver complete sets of equipment for two light-section rod mills and complete lines for the production of soda ash, the processing of plastics and the production of polyethylene. Passenger, transport and fishing boats, railcars and trucks will be delivered from the GDR. There will be an increase in deliveries from the GDR of machinery, equipment and materials which will help to realize the USSR Food Program, including agricultural machinery, equipment for processing sectors, plant protection agents and other commodities. On the basis of cooperation the GDR will increase deliveries to the USSR of equipment and materials necessary for the further development of consumer goods production in the USSR.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, comradely mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

The protocol was signed by N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and by Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RECEIVE CEAUSESCU MESSAGE

LD242109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] A telegram has been received by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers from Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Prime Minister Comrade Dascalescu. The message expresses gratitude for congratulations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a peoples' republic. We are convinced, the telegram says, that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries will continue to develop, on both bilateral and multilateral levels for the good of the Soviet and Romanian peoples.

OFFICIALS ATTEND RECEPTION AT ROMANIAN EMBASSY

LD252130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Today, Dudas, the Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in Moscow on the occasion of the 65th birthday of Comrade Ceasescu and of his being awarded the Order of the October Revolution. The reception was attended by Comrade Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; and by other officials.

OBSERVER ASSAILS FRG DEFENSE MINISTER'S REMARKS

LD011112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 1 Feb 83

["Not in Accordance With Logic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

We do not know whether FRG Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner is endowed with other qualities which a man occupying such a post should have, but it is quite clear that elementary logic is not one of them. His statements regarding the Swedish Government's proposal for a zone in Europe free from "battlefield nuclear weapons" are evidence of this.

In connection with the views expressed by the Soviet side regarding the establishment of such a zone, the Bonn minister declared without further ado that the Soviet proposals were a "maneuver" designed to "divert attention" from the Geneva negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, and a "component of the psychological war" (!) before the West German Bundestag elections.

But, Mr Minister, what have "psychological warfare" and elections to do with it, when one is talking about the Soviet side's reply to the proposal with which the Swedish Government -- in a totally official capacity -- approached the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty member-states, and also the NATO member-countries?

Nor can one see the USSR's positive attitude toward the idea of creating zones in Europe free from nuclear weapons, including tactical weapons, as a "maneuver" apparently aimed at distracting attention from the Geneva talks. If one is talking of "maneuvers" aimed at destroying these talks, then Reagan's pseudo-zero option, which is ardently supported by the Bonn minister of defense himself, is a "maneuver".

Mr Woerner has trouble making ends meet when he tries to use historical parallels, so to speak, as a basis for his failure to accept nuclear-free zones. Asserting that the zone proposed by Sweden allegedly holds "not greater, but less security" for the population of the FRG, he refers to the fact that Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on which American atomic bombs were dropped in 1945, were situated... in nuclear-free zones! Now that really is utter rubbish [v ogorode buzina, a v kiyeye dyadko]. What nuclear-free zones were involved then? At that time the whole world, with the exception of the United States itself, was in essence a nuclear-free zone, over which Washington brandished its atomic cudgel. Since then the situation in the world has changed radically: The United States' nuclear monopoly has given way to an approximate strategic balance between the two military political alliances. And in these conditions the matter of establishing nuclear-free zones and guaranteeing the security of nonnuclear states has become a wholly realistic one.

Of course the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe will give the populations of these territories greater, not less security, whatever Mr Woerner may say. Surely it is clear that the concentration in, for example, the FRG, of the largest amount of tactical nuclear weapons and nuclear ammunition in the world does not increase the security of the inhabitants of that country who sit on the nuclear weapons as if on a powder keg? Surely it is also clear that the new first-strike nuclear weapons being foisted on the FRG by Washington, above all Pershing II which would attract a retaliatory strike like a magnet, would make the West Germans Washington's nuclear hostages?

One must suppose that Mr Woerner's fellow citizens have more sense and logicity in argument than he has, and that they will be able to understand what will give them genuine security and peace, and what will make them pawns in Washington's dangerous game.

AUSTRIAN ANTISOCIALIST TV PROPAGANDA VIEWED

DW280837 Moscow in German to Austria 1900 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. In this program we will read you an article published in today's issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA. The author tells Soviet readers about some aspects of Austrian television propaganda activities. Here is what he says:

The format of the evening news program of Austrian television is hardly different from similar programs in most other European countries. After a brief musical interlude and the station signal, the readers appear on the screen. In the Austrian news program, entitled "Zeit im Bild," there are usually three of them. Sometimes, however, at the edge of the screen sitting at a table with a microphone, a dark-haired middle-aged man or an older blonde with a round face can be seen. Their appearance on the screen means that the program in question will give more space than usual to East European issues, the situation in Poland, the new Soviet peace initiatives or some other important event in the life of socialist countries.

In this case the ORF [Austrian radio and television system] administration prefers not to leave the television viewers alone in facing the facts on the screen. These facts are sometimes presented by the commentator in a way that would please even such outspoken enemies of the Soviets as Loewenthal of FRG television or the West German press tycoon Axel Springer. Paul Lendvai is the name of this commentator and his partner calls herself Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi.

Over the past months, they have been seen frequently on the screen, which is explained by the fact that a new information and propaganda department -- the so-called East Bureau -- has been in operation in the ORF since June 1982. Paul Lendvai was appointed department chief and Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi chief reporter. The task of this bureau is to prepare reportage and commentaries on European socialist countries for broadcast on radio and television. Judging by all this, the organizers of the bureau intend to step up its activities considerably. For this purpose not only dozens of Austrian journalists were recruited, among them the ORF correspondents in Moscow and Belgrade, but also some foreign so-called colleagues wanting to make some additional money with anti-Soviet and anticommunist concoctions on the air.

Regarding the appointment of Lendvai as chief of the ORF Bureau, NEUE ZEIT points out, for example, that a better suited man could probably have been found to fulfill the tasks of the bureau. The paper writes that for years Lendvai has been predicting the collapse of socialism in his books and commentaries. Paul Lendvai is a Hungarian emigrant with a lot of experience in ideological subversion activities against socialist countries. He served a 2-year prison term in a Budapest prison. In 1957 he fled to Austria and produced a few concoctions which describe life in the socialist countries in a most distorted way.

He was working for a long time for Austrian, American, English and West German papers. For his anticommunist trashy works he was even honored with the title of a professor, which is probably unprecedented in the Austrian journalistic history. Even his colleagues were considerably disturbed at that. Some of our journalists obviously have still something to learn from Lendvai, wrote an Austrian paper ironically. An anti-communist way of thinking justifies the granting of a title of professor in our country.

Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi, Lendvai's closest aide, descends from a well-known aristocratic family and was born in Czechoslovakia. [Words indistinct] the whole family fled to Austria. She worked in the socialist Arbeiterzeitung, for which she was nicknamed Red Countess. In order to see her in this light, however, you must be politically most color-blind.

When the antisocialist subversive activities of the Polish trade union association Solidarity reached their peak, Coudenhove-Kalergi was for a few weeks at the Gdansk shipyard in the middle of activities. Austrian TV owes it very much to her that programs in which the situation in Poland is shown in a wrong light and where the Polish counterrevolution is being glorified, are still being shown.

Series of her reports on Poland will not be continued because the Red Countess was not permitted to enter Poland due to her agitation over the airwaves and her contacts with Polish counterrevolutionaries. The embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Vienna motivated this decision by saying that the reportage of Coudenhove-Kalergi were a gross violation of the agreement between the radio and television committee of the Polish People's Republic and ORF. It says that one of the most important points of the agreement was to contribute to the friendship between the Austrian and the Polish peoples. The East Bureau is just developing its activities, but it has already demonstrated its political credo sufficiently.

In December last year, the Austrian television network presented a comprehensive report on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, produced by the East Bureau. If pictures without comment had been shown, the Austrians would have gained a more or less true picture of the Soviet Union. The viewers saw the parade of troops and the festive demonstration on the Red Square on 7 November 1982, not bad pictures of life in the Soviet republics, and they were informed about the successes achieved by the Soviet state in various spheres of life. However, the pictures were commented on by the authors in such a way that you could gain the impression from the program that the USSR is a country of alcoholics, that infant mortality is much higher than in any other highly developed European country and that only those people in Soviet Armenia could be considered Armenians who belong to the Armenian church, and so on and so forth.

In November 1982 the camera of the East Bureau was aimed at the CSSR. In the report on social (?achievements) just one positive statement could be found, namely that the beer was good everywhere in the CSSR. It cannot be ruled out that this circumstance has brought influence to bear on the quality of the report because it doesn't even contain a hint of a sober approach to Czechoslovak reality.

In almost the same spirit a report on Hungary was concocted. The chief of the East Bureau has hardly found a good word for his former homeland. The great successes achieved by the Hungarian people in various spheres of life were mostly not shown on the screen. The attention of the spectator was guided more at the phantasm that Hungary was practically an occupied country, that cultural life was strictly controlled and that social contrasts were increasing in the country. All these facts fully suffice to realize that the possibility to visit socialist countries and to obtain so-called first-hand information as well as the hospitality there are being misused by the heads of the East Bureau and paid back with ingratitude.

When the East Bureau was set up, the leading ORF official (Wolf) stated to journalists that this bureau should serve an important ORF task, namely to be a link in the exchange of information between the East and the West. The new department really became a link, not between the two mentioned systems but rather between ORF and the Western radio stations waging war on the air.

The Austrian paper VOLKSSTIMME writes that according to circles close to ORF, the task has been set to infiltrate socialist countries even more over the airwaves. Cooperation between ORF and the Munich agitation Free Europe, which is financed by the American CIA, will therefore (?be intensified). The paper writes that contacts between ORF and the Munich station have existed in principle for a long time already. The deputy chief editor of Austrian TV, Horst (Meier), once admitted plainly that he owes his far-reaching knowledge about socialist countries to the information of the Radio Free Europe press service.

One more important detail that was pointed out by VOLKSSTIMME: The ORF shortwave programs, including those beamed to the East, are being supervised by Oswald (Kosterboi), a Czechoslovak emigrant and former Free Europe department chief. Small wonder that the hand of this experienced radio diversionist can be also felt in the programs of the East Bureau. Not only are millions of Austrians are the aim of its propaganda work, the target is also the populace of socialist states bordering to Austria.

Representatives of Austrian public life and of journalistic and political circles have observed what is going on in the radio and television, and are more frequently asking themselves whether these activities are compatible with the status of a state whose foreign policy is based on the principles of neutrality and with the letter and spirit of the state treaty. Are these activities not contradicting the repeated statements of leading politicians and personalities of this country who stressed what a significant role the neutral states must play, particularly now since tensions in the world have aggravated, in the promotion of international understanding?

A most dubious enterprise which doesn't at all serve the interests of Austria, this is how VOLKSSTIMME characterizes the foundation of the new ORF information and propaganda center.

SHALAYEV-LED AUCCTU DELEGATION OPENS PARIS TALKS

LD311844 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 31 TASS -- Talks opened here today between a delegation of the Soviet trade unions headed by Chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev and the leadership of the biggest trade union association of France, the General Confederation of Labour, headed by General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour Henri Krasucki.

The exchange of information on the activity of trade unions in the USSR and France is held during the talks. Questions of bilateral cooperation of the General Confederation of Labour and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, as well as problems of international trade union movement are discussed.

TASS REPORTS ON BRUTENTS TALKS IN BEIRUT

LD010306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Beirut, 31 January (TASS) -- A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, is here on an official visit and held talks with the leaders of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon. During a conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding, the sides discussed the situation in the Near East, particularly in Lebanon. The PSP leadership informed the Soviet delegation about the party's struggle to liberate the country from the Israeli occupiers and to restore Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as its struggle for Lebanon's democratic development and its activity directed at uniting all national patriotic forces.

The CPSU delegation stated its support for the just and courageous struggle which the PSP and Lebanese people are waging against the Israeli aggression and the steadfastness of the Soviet Union's position, which favors a rapid and full withdrawal of the Israeli interventionist troops from all Lebanese territory, as demanded by the UN Security Council resolutions.

PROGRESS OF ISRAELI-LEBANESE TALKS VIEWED

LD010048 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] There has been no fresh news from Lebanon in the last few hours, but Near Eastern and West European commentaries on today's events are as before alarming in tone. It is considered that drawing Israeli troops into the Al-Biqa' Valley, firing on Syrian positions and terrorist actions on the rest of Lebanon's territory have been deliberately timed by Tel Aviv to coincide with the next round of Lebanese-Israeli talks that began today. Begin and his fellow-thinkers want to aggravate the military situation so as, in the final analysis, to undermine the talks and not to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon.

As far as the United States is concerned, it is engaged in its invariable double game; The Washington administration ostensibly reproaches the Begin government for lack of flexibility and compromise, but at the same time highly placed Washington officials say that it will not be possible in the near future to draft a specific agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

On his way from Washington to Tokyo, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz told journalists on the aircraft that any pressure on Israel by the United States is excluded, and that there is no receipt for progress at the Lebanese-Israeli talks.

In these favorable circumstances, Begin's Cabinet has discussed the construction of three early-warning stations in Lebanon, but there has been no unanimity of opinion on this score even in the Israeli Government. Some ministers fear an increase in tension in relations with Arab states. This escalation of tension also worries Shimon Peres, leader of the Israeli opposition Labor Party. On arrival in Paris he told the French leaders about this, and tried to ensure their assistance in the search for a solution to the problem. For the time being I do not have any more detailed information on the talks in Paris.

ISRAEL DEMANDS 'ADVANCE ALERT' POSTS IN LEBANON

LD282117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon visited Beirut this week primarily -- it follows from his statements -- to exert pressure on the Lebanese authorities. Israel is pressuring them to consent to the establishment of what are termed advanced alert stations on their territory. Our commentator Viktor Olin has contributed these remarks on the subject:

Israel is insisting on these advance alert stations in the form of an ultimatum. Unless this problem is solved, Tel Aviv declares, there can be no question of a troops withdrawal from Lebanese territory. In effect Lebanon is being told to accept the existence of spy facilities on its territory, facilities with the most advanced electronic equipment. Their personnel is to be drawn from the Israeli secret services, from staff thoroughly familiar with local conditions, customs and dialects. In support of its demands Tel Aviv puts forward the time-worn argument about the need to ensure Israel's security. In other words, the Israeli leadership wants to secure the right to hold a loaded pistol at Lebanon's temple and to exploit the threat of a new invasion to shape Lebanese domestic and foreign policy. This would be a direct encroachment upon Lebanese sovereignty.

The Israeli leadership continues to regard military force as the principal means of achieving its ends. More mechanized units, artillery and tanks are, according to press reports, being moved to the Eastern regions of Lebanon. Meanwhile, in the southern regions, the occupation authorities are stepping up their punitive operations and continuing their searches and arrests. Checkpoints are being set up everywhere and military helicopters are patrolling the skies.

By exerting pressure on Lebanon and putting forward patently unacceptable demands Tel Aviv is trying to drag out the occupation indefinitely. In this way it hopes to bring to the fore in Lebanon such pro-Israeli figures as its puppet Sa'd Haddad, to tear Lebanon away from the other Arab countries, and to force a capitulationist treaty like Camp David upon it. But such arm twisting tactics are not producing the expected results. Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim, speaking in Beirut a few days ago, rejected the Israeli ultimatum about advanced alert stations. He also dismissed as senseless the attempts to isolate Lebanon from the Arab world and to make it withdraw its support of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

In the view of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries the implementation of these rights is an expressed condition for a Middle East settlement. At their recent meeting in Prague these countries called for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and insisted that Lebanon is assured independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'PROVOCATIONS' IN LEBANON THREAT TO SYRIA

LD010608 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] Lebanon's as-Safir reported that Israeli forces were actively preparing for a new extensive assault in Lebanon. As Tel Aviv admits, this aims at striking at the Syrian forces operating in the Arab deterrent force and then transferring the military operations to the Syrian territories. Proof of the intentions of Israel, which naturally acts with the knowledge and support of the United States, is contained in dispatches filed by foreign correspondents from the Al-Biqa' Valley.

According to eyewitnesses, new units of Israeli armored vehicles as well as ordinary vehicles and missiles are always being sent to the region. Israeli aircraft are constantly carrying out reconnaissance flights over the Syrian forces' positions. The TASS correspondent in Lebanon says that directs of provocations sometimes take place against the Israeli [as heard] forces. At the end of last week, Israeli artillery opened fire on the Syrian positions in the Dahr Al-Baydar area. Tel Aviv and Washington are trying to create an impression that Syria is the guilty party in the heightening tension in Lebanon, because Syria has recently been attaching great significance to consolidating its defense force against the likely Israeli assault. These legitimate measures being taken by the Syrian Government are being presented to world public opinion in a misrepresented form by both Washington and Tel Aviv.

The reasons behind these acts of provocation are understood. The Damascus English-language SYRIAN TIMES said that Syria's positions constitute a primary obstacle along the path of establishing U.S.-Israeli domination in the Middle East. The paper added that the United States and Israel therefore do not conceal their intention of striking at Syria in order to end any hope of regaining the Arabs' usurped rights and land, which were forcibly taken away from them.

Military Operation Against Syria

LD010642 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Beirut: The Israeli military is exacerbating tension in the occupied regions of Lebanon. In the last few days the interventionists have increased their shelling of Syrian troops, who are part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping forces in that country's Al-Biqa' Valley. Combat equipment and supplies are being sent there. Over to Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political observer of Soviet television and radio:

Hello, comrades. Lebanon is living in an atmosphere of Israeli terror and armed provocations as well as in an atmosphere of fear for the future. An increasing number of new victims are being added daily to the tens of thousands of victims of aggression and genocide. Information has now come out that the government of Begin and Sharon, with the evident blessing of the Washington administration, is preparing to extend the framework of this aggression. Lebanon's neighbor, Syria, has found itself in the sights of the Israeli militarists. In the last few days the situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley, which stretches along the Syrian border, has sharply deteriorated. As you know, Syrian troops are located in this region according to an agreement with Lebanon and a mandate of the Arab League. Israeli artillery fire is directed against them. More combat equipment is being sent to the Al-Biqa' Valley and there is a buildup of the interventionists' troops. They are deploying their batteries, tank units and observation posts close to the Syrian border. The Israeli invaders are dealing mercilessly with the local Lebanese population. And all this is happening with Washington's active support.

Lewis, the American ambassador in Tel Aviv, said openly the other day: "The United States in no way wants to deprive Israel of the fruits of its military victory in Lebanon." Washington's main objective becomes ever clearer -- to establish an American-Israeli military protectorate over the Lebanese republic. It is precisely the U.S. which has placed the most destructive weapons in the hands of the aggressor and has given the blessing to Israel to invade Lebanon. And now the aggressor and its patrons are reaping the plunder. Under the pretext of pacification, American Marines are still coming into Lebanon. A U.S. military base designed to serve Washington's imperial objectives in the Near East is being created along the Lebanese coastline.

These facts are well-known. For whom, then, are the hypocritical statements made by the head of the White House that the United States is supposed to be full of determination to defend the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, and to achieve an all-embracing peace settlement in the Near East?

The mass media in Washington and Tel Aviv have lately raised a propaganda hullabaloo around the deployment of new Syrian anti-aircraft complexes. The purpose of this hullabaloo is to untie Israel's hands for aggressive acts against Syria and other Arab countries. The Syrian Arab Republic is constantly subjected to threats of Israeli aggression, which makes improvement in its defense and anti-aircraft facilities vital. Even more so since it is a question of facilities which are deployed on the territory of a state -- Syria -- which is defending itself. It is clear that the defensive measures undertaken by that country are completely natural and justified. The fact that Damascus is strengthening its defense can only disturb those who are contemplating further aggression. And the threat of aggression against the Arab countries is coming from Israel. So it happened last summer in Lebanon; so it is happening now when the Israeli military is preparing a widescale military operation against Syria. The question of strengthening unity of action of the Arab countries to wreck Tel Aviv's adventurist plans emerges with special acuteness. Israel is once more playing with fire.

UNITED STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR LEBANON MASSACRES

LD010027 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Two weeks have already passed since the special Israeli commission for investigating into the circumstances of the mass slaughters in the Palestinian camps Sabra and Shatila adjourned its sessions to prepare a final report. These have been two weeks of "official silence" which, according to U.S. press, many, both in Tel Aviv and Washington, fearing revelations, would like to extend ad infinitum. The fact is that the crime, unheard-of since the end of World War Two, perpetrated in Lebanon on 16 and 17 September of last year -- the murder of one and a half thousand people -- is but one instance of joint actions by the USA and Israel in the Middle East. Should one start unravelling what happened by embarking on a genuine investigation, questions will arise, the answers to which are so feared by both the U.S. and Israeli leaders, like who has authorised the criminal aggression against a sovereign and independent Lebanon, or why the USA became an accomplice to that crime by giving moral and material aid to the high-handed aggression.

Foreign press, including that part of it which has been traditionally conservative and far from sympathetic to the liberation struggle of the Palestinians, has long supplied answers to many of these questions. Thus, the British bourgeois newspaper SUNDAY TIMES in its last year's September 26 issue published material gathered by its correspondents in the Middle East, which left no one in doubt that the slaughter of innocent refugees in Sabra and Shatila was perpetrated on orders from Begin and Sharon. Colonel I. Levi, representative of the Israeli Army in Boabda -- official residence of the president of Lebanon -- made this admission: "Israeli troop commanders instructed and coordinated the actions of those who did the slaying in the Palestinian camps". According to THE SUNDAY TIMES, the killers were transported to the place of the crime by the Israelis. At evening and night, Sabra and Shatila were illuminated by the candle bombs launched by the 81mm weapons of the Israeli Army in West Beirut and by Israeli military aircraft. Evidence of the Israeli Army's complicity in the murder of the residents of the Palestinian camps is irrefutable, the London newspaper summed up.

Begin and Sharon denied both THE SUNDAY TIMES evidence and all the other charges of the world press of their complicity in the crimes against the innocent people of Sabra and Shatila.

Several weeks passed, however, and the work of the Israeli commission for investigating the circumstances of the mass slaughters in the Palestinian Camps (convened, incidentally, not for finding the truth, but rather for defusing the wave of indignation in the world) made it clear that what THE SUNDAY TIMES wrote about had actually happened. Despite Begin's and Sharon's fierce resistance, many Israeli commanders testified in the commission that the orders about preparing and executing the crime against the Palestinians were personal orders of the premier and the defence minister of the Zionist state.

The noise caused by the scandalous revelations was yet to abate in Tel Aviv when THE SUNDAY TIMES re-emerged, this time "to mar the tranquillity" of official Washington. In its latest, January 30, issue, the newspaper carried an article with an eloquent title stating that the U.S. knew about the bloodbath even before Begin did. The article echoed a previous report by another London newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, to the effect that Sharon had discussed in advance invading Sabra and Shatila with M. Draper, representative of the U.S. President in the Middle East.

The authors of THE SUNDAY TIMES article -- the newspaper's Washington correspondent Brandon and its Jerusalem correspondent Blundy -- arrive at their conclusions by referring to documentary evidence from U.S. intelligence officials! According to the newspaper, the intelligence officers knew that units of assassins were operating in the camps.... On the following day, when slaying still continued, the information became known to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress. Despite this, however, no U.S. organs or congressmen did anything to stop the assassins.

A ranking official of the U.S. Congress committee, who spoke to THE SUNDAY TIMES correspondent in Jerusalem, said he passed the information about the murders and beatings to some of the senators right before they began a closed session with the participation of Deputy Secretary of State L. Eagleberger... This information, however, died "in the first instance". He said he did not know why that had come about.

One hardly needs to answer that naive question since the subsequent tragic developments in Lebanon made it plain that the senators kept silent because official Washington needed those mass murders in Sabra and Shatila as a stepping-stone to attaining one common U.S.-Israeli objective in the Middle East -- namely the physical destruction of the Palestinians and liquidation of the PLO.

It is worth recalling this: Having given written guarantees of assuring the security of the Palestinian refugees after the departure of the PLO units from Beirut, the White House abruptly withdrew from West Beirut the U.S. Marines placed there to back up the guarantees, literally one day before Israel organised the slaughter there. The U.S. TIME magazine admits that those saying that the U.S. bears the "burden of responsibility" for the mass murders in Lebanon have all the grounds for that.

As Tel Aviv had done previously, Washington hastened to dismiss THE SUNDAY TIMES charges as well as all the other press reports about U.S. complicity in the crimes against the Palestinians. An official State Department spokesman even issued a special denial of THE SUNDAY TIMES materials. But who would believe these denials if throughout the entire Lebanon ordeal Washington and Tel Aviv emerged before the eyes of the world public as like-minded allies, and if at present, the Reagan administration strives, through its "diplomatic initiatives", to achieve in Lebanon what Israel failed to achieve by military means?

The ostensible "condemnations" of Israel, issued now and then by the White House, have never affected the main thing: Tel Aviv continues to be the recipient of an uninterrupted flow of all-round military and economic aid from the U.S., and has invariably relied on Washington's "Diplomatic umbrella". This U.S. position actually encourages Israel to commit fresh acts of aggression and international brigandage. And it is this U.S. position that gives the international community all the grounds for regarding the White House as an accomplice to Israel's crimes.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS YASIR 'ARAFAT

PM261129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 83 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "Positive Results: Interview With Y. 'Arafat"]

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jan -- A session of the leadership of the PLO and the Palestine National Council held here under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat was devoted to the need to consolidate the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement in the conditions of Israel's increasingly aggressive intrigues and to strengthen the PLO's ties with Arab countries. Questions connected with stepping up the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their rights in the conditions which have emerged since the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon were discussed at the session.

Commenting on the session's work in a talk with our correspondent, stated that a central point on the session's agenda was a discussion of the results of the Palestinian delegation's recent visit to the USSR and its talks with Soviet leaders. The participants in the session -- like all the Palestinians, Yasir 'Arafat said -- greeted with deep satisfaction the results of the visit, in the course of which there was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of problems concerning the quest for ways to an all-embracing Near East settlement and the resolution of the Palestinian question which, as is known, is the key question. The PLO delegation was accorded an extremely warm reception, Yasir 'Arafat went on. Our meetings in Moscow took place in an atmosphere of frankness and complete mutual understanding and were constructive and businesslike. In the course of the talks concrete steps in the direction of developing bilateral Soviet-Palestinian relations and strengthening bonds of cooperation and friendship were outlined. The Soviet leaders again reaffirmed their determination to seek the restoration of just and lasting peace in that explosive region.

Against the background of the Soviet Union's sincere peaceloving efforts, the PLO Executive Committee chairman went on, the aggressive nature of the U.S. ruling circles' Near East policy stands out particularly clearly. The American Administration gives all-round support to Tel Aviv, equips it with the most modern means for the mass destruction of civilian populations and pushes the Zionist bosses to extend their aggression against the Arab peoples. It was with Washington's blessing that the Israeli military committed last summer the monstrous crime against Lebanese and Palestinians, which shook Tel Aviv toward new adventures, encouraging Israel's tyranny against the Palestinian people and hindering the satisfaction of their just demands. But despite the severity of the tests which have fallen to the Palestinians' lot, Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion, they will not stop the struggle for their just cause and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

SOVIET MOROCCAN ECONOMIC TIES REVIEWED

PM281259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 83 Second Edition p 6

["Travel Notes" by special correspondents I. Vorozheykin and B. Kotov: "Within Sight of the Ocean"]

[Excerpts] Casablanca-Moscow -- Trade relations have now been maintained between our countries for more than a quarter of a century, since the proclamation of Morocco's independence. The USSR is one of the kingdom's biggest foreign trade partners. Last year commodity turnover between the Soviet Union and Morocco totalled R170 million.

Petroleum and timber, glass and medical supplies are the traditional Soviet commodities exported to Morocco. In recent years there has been a considerable expansion in deliveries of a number of chemical commodities -- ammonia, carbamide and potassium chloride.

Of course, Soviet petroleum is particularly important for the economy of this country, which is poor in terms of its own resources. It makes up a weighty proportion of the total volume of liquid fuel entering Morocco from abroad. Soviet tankers are frequent guests at the oil wharves of Mohammedia -- a city which is part of the same port complex as Casablanca. Soviet exports to Morocco of machinery, equipment and instruments, including various machine tools and, of course, tractors and agricultural equipment extremely essential to Moroccan farmers, could become a very important and, moreover, promising sphere of mutual trade cooperation.

It is well known that international trade is, as a rule, a road with two-way traffic. What, then, does Morocco send along it in exchange for Soviet exports? Moroccan citrus fruits. Soviet consumers know the excellent quality of the golden fruits delivered from the Atlantic Coast in the holds of oceangoing ships and value them on their true merits. Our foreign trade organizations also acquire a number of other commodities here, including cork and cork products, canned fish and products from the chemical processing of phosphates.

A special place in the Moroccan economy undoubtedly belongs to phosphates. Specialists believe that the country possesses two-thirds of the world's phosphate stocks. Morocco occupies second place in the capitalist world (after the United States) for the extraction of phosphate ore (19-20 million tons year) and first place for phosphate exports.

It can be said that phosphates are to a considerable extent Morocco's "food and drink." They constitute the biggest item in the country's exports and enable it to pay for imports of foods in short supply, petroleum, many types of raw materials, machinery and equipment. The main wharves in the port of Casablanca are phosphate wharves.

The expansion of phosphate exports is associated with the opening up of new deposits containing crude phosphorus. And this is no easy task for the country's present economy. That is why many Moroccans are following with such great interest the progress in fulfilling the Moroccan-Soviet agreement signed in 1978 on economic and technical cooperation. In this sphere, called the "contract of the century" in Morocco indeed, the agreement provides, in particular, for the Soviet Union's participation on a balanced, barter basis in opening up the large deposit of phosphorites at (Meskala) (it is proposed to construct a mining complex there with a capacity of up to 10 million tons of marketable ore a year) and in carrying out a long-term exchange -- at present scheduled for 30 years -- of Moroccan products from the chemical processing of phosphates for Soviet chemical, raw material and other commodities.

"Of course, economic and technical cooperation between our countries is not confined to the phosphates sphere," G.B. Terminusov, economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Rabat, pointed out in conversation with us. "In the past years the Soviet Union has assisted Morocco in the construction of such important projects as the (Mansur ed-Dakhbi) hydroelectric power complex, the Jerada thermal electric power station and the (Mulay Yusef) hydroelectric power station. As a whole, they generate an appreciable proportion of the electricity consumed in the country. Cooperation is developing successfully in the sphere of utilizing Morocco's rich deposits of oil shales. Soviet geologists helped discover major new deposits of cobalt and also zinc, lead and magnesites. With their participation a map of Morocco's minerals was drawn up and published for the first time in the country's history. Cooperation is being organized in the sphere of sea fishing. But today phosphates are undoubtedly the main direction."

We had another meeting which sticks in our memory. During it our interlocutor -- also touched on the theme of developing trade and economic ties, which was of interest to us.

"Cooperation with the USSR, which has now reached a relatively high level," he pointed out, "is, in our view, a very important factor in Morocco's economic development. But this does not exhaust its significance. It is known that the Soviet Union in its economic and trade relations with other countries adheres unswervingly to the principle of noninterference in their internal affairs. This is why we believe that Moroccan-Soviet business ties are an important element in the defense of our state's sovereignty and national independence. This is why we Moroccan Communists will continue to make every effort to promote the all possible development of mutually advantageous ties in all spheres."

BENEFITS OF SOVIET-EGYPTIAN COOPERATION CITED

LD010005 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Report on third of a series of talks by Viktor Kalikhin on the 25th anniversary of the first long-term cooperation agreement between the USSR and Egypt]

[Text] In his talk today, Viktor Kalikhin exposes the lies of imperialist propaganda, which tries to distort the image of the trend and essence of the fruitful and equal cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Western -- and particularly American -- economists, sociologists and politicians often try to censure the Soviet Union for trying as they allege, to achieve its political aims. The Soviet Union assists Egypt and other Arab countries in the construction of projects designed to increase the influence of those countries and nothing else. The West claims that these projects do not correspond in all cases to the national interests of the developing countries, including Egypt.

Viktor Kalikhin continues: On this occasion, I would like to talk about the principles and methods of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries such as Egypt. I would like to point out that the Soviet Union does not impose on any one any trend, area or project for cooperation; it strictly takes into consideration the needs of its partners. It begins to assist in the construction of any project only after close preparatory studies of the technical and economic (?merits) of the project. It is true that the Soviet Union prefers to cooperate mainly in the construction of huge projects, such as the Aswan or the Euphrates project -- two projects which the West terms influence projects. But both projects are of decisive importance to the setting up of a firm production base for Egypt's struggle, for instance, or that of any other Arab country for economic independence.

If the Egyptian-Soviet cooperation project, such as the Hulwan complex for iron and steel, did not become a program project immediately, its importance, nevertheless, to the national economy and to the country's defensive capability is to a large degree greater than the temporary losses which are characteristic of any undertaking at the beginning.

It is a very well-known fact that heavy industry projects require the investment of huge sums of money, and that the process of making all its (?parts) operational takes a long time. But did Egypt become poorer after investing huge sums in the construction of the Hulwan complex for instance? Of course not. The construction of the complex resulted in a great increase in Egypt's economic potential. This, itself, is not to the liking of the imperialists. They continue to invest their money in projects different from those in Egypt and in other Arab countries. They invest their money only in those sections of the Egyptian economy where there is cheap labor and raw material. This brings them huge profits in a very short time. The West is not in the least concerned with resolving Egypt's economic and social problems, or those of other developing countries. The only aim of the monopolists is to make profits -- huge profits.

Finally, I would like to talk about another important aspect of Soviet-Egyptian cooperation. Egypt repays Soviet loans not in hard currency but in goods of national production. Regardless of how odd this might seem, this system of repaying loans is to the advantage of both sides. On the one hand, this system provides the suitable circumstances for the continuation of Egypt's cooperation with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it has a positive impact on the development of the Egyptian national economy and the traditional crafts. It also contributes to resolving the question of finding employment for the people. According to economists, more than 150,000 Egyptians are employed in the production of goods that are exported to the Soviet Union. It is observed that this aspect of Soviet-Egyptian economic relations is often glossed over but the Egyptian partners are aware of it, they appreciate it highly.

MOSCOW RPP'S SABIR AL-MASRI ON TAXATION IN EGYPT

LD291156 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Talk by Egyptian Sabir al-Masri, in Egyptian vernacular, in series on corruption in Egypt]

[Excerpts] As the poet said, we are not rulers but poor people who raise a cry when the wolves attack, though sometimes out of fear we keep silent. However, sometimes we go too far in our silence.

Thus you see we have to talk, because silence is inappropriate sometimes. What is happening in our country today at the hands of thieves has gone beyond all limits. We are extremely oppressed. By saying we, I mean the poor people like us -- government employees, workers, peasants and students. All are wronged. Students are also wronged. They are our sons and if we are wronged, then they too consequently are wronged.

AL-AHRAM newspaper reported that a tax has been imposed on more than 170 luxury goods. And so that prices of other goods will not rise, the paper adds, the government urged consumers not to buy these goods. Naturally, I could not bring myself to read the whole report. What are they talking about? What are these luxuries? Don't we know what they mean by luxury goods? They mean refrigerators, televisions, radios, gas stoves and electrical appliances. All these are essential for our daily lives. Thus the tax the government has imposed is actually a tax imposed on us, the poor. What is more astonishing is that the government is aware that the imposition of taxes on such goods, which we cannot dispense with in our lives, will lead to increased prices of other goods. Why then did it impose taxes on them? Frankly I do not know the answer. By God, is there anyone who does not want to listen to radio or watch a television? The government wants to deprive us of even the hours of leisure which we need after our hard day's work. The adage that says that if you remain silent they will walk all over you seems to be true.

This is not all. A study was made by the so-called labor affairs secretariat at the National Democratic Party -- The government's party and not the opposition. The study reached the conclusion that the standard of living of those working in the government and public sectors -- namely, we the miserable people, has been deteriorating at a rate of 10.3 percent every year and that the cost of living during the past 10 years has increased by 167 percent, while the increase in wages was only 64 percent. This is their own testimony. We are not going to dispute these government figures. We will assume that all their figures were 100 percent correct. Thus our standard of living drops by over 10 percent a year annually and the cost of living in the past 10 years has increased by 167 percent, while the wages of we miserable people were not increased by more than 64 percent. That is, for every pound, we got 64 piasters increase.

But why calculate things on the basis of the past 10 years? Because these last 10 years were years during which we pursued As-Sadat's economic policy, namely, the policy of open economy. The government said this policy would solve all our problems. Let me see. Let us read on together.

Let us read AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI, which is also a government paper and not an opposition paper -- however, it seems there are people working for this journal who have some conscience. The journal reports that over 60 percent of the direct taxes levied on government employees and workers have been paid, while the collection of direct taxes levied on business people has fallen by 10.6 percent. The journal says this was due to the policy of tax exemptions pursued by the government toward business people. Thus you see: As long as we keep silent and the few piasters we get at the end of the month are known to the taxes authorities, we, the miserable, alone pay the taxes, tax exemptions are confined to the rich who own businesses and lands. This is the government's policy.

But all this will lead to destruction. The magazine itself does not deny this. Indeed, it affirms that Egypt's debts are officially put at \$64 billion, God save us.

This is not all. According to the same journal, we import grain today. The magazine affirms that orders have been issued to change the crops we plant, namely, wheat, rice and corn, and to replace them with exportable crops that would bring us a great deal of profit. This means we should not produce any crops to eat -- but to export. Do you see how deeply things have deteriorated?

SHEFTUNOV LAUDS SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS IN IRAN

NC291503 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings dear listeners. Social circles in the Soviet Union and in other countries observe 2 February as the auspicious anniversary of the crushing of the fascist troops in Stalingrad. The battle in this city which is situated on the banks of the Volga continued for 200 days and nights and during this period the fascists lost 1.5 million of their soldiers. The victory in Stalingrad changed the course of World War II events and led to the fascists' complete defeat. The German fascists who sparked off the war against the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941 intended to rapidly occupy our country and then to proceed to occupy Iran and other Middle Eastern countries. An order issued by fascist leaders foresaw the occupation of Stalingrad and then the movement of tanks, armored cars and jeeps via the Caucasus to gain access to Iran and other countries in Southwest Asia to occupy these countries. But thanks to the heroism of the Soviet soldiers who understood that while defending their homeland they were, at the same time, saving the peoples of other countries from fascist captivity, this plan was foiled.

From the very beginning of the German fascists' aggressions, the Soviet people were confident that the aggressor would be defeated. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, founder of the first socialist country in the world, when discussing the reasons for the USSR victory that had thwarted the armed intervention of 14 imperialist countries immediately after the October Socialist Revolution, said that never can a nation be conquered where the majority of its workers have known, felt and seen that they are defending their own Soviet rule -- the rule of workers -- and that ideal which insures the possibility of enjoying the benefits of culture, civilization and all that which has been created by work for themselves and their cultures.

World imperialism succeeded in throwing the German fascists at our country's throat at a time when the Soviet people had cast off the yoke of landlords and capitalists and, in general, laid the foundations of a socialist system. At that time the Soviet people had not seen any signs of unemployment for a decade.

Azerbaijan, a land where the illiteracy rate was 90 percent before the revolution, had become a land yielding fruits for everyone in the entire Soviet Union. Some 800,000 people studied in the country's schools of higher education and in Azerbaijan 41 percent of the students were females. This was the situation throughout the Soviet republics. All the 100 races in the Soviet Union lived in this way. Therefore, when the German fascists -- elated with its easy victory over the capitalist European countries -- attacked our country in order to capture it, all our people, big and small, rose to defend their socialist homeland.

The Soviet people defeated the fascist aggressors and thus saved the peoples of many countries from slavery and bondage and then set off to renovate destroyed economies and to construct a thriving socialist system that insures the conditions of a happy life for each worker. For example, in the same Azerbaijan SSR, during the years of Soviet rule, industrial products increased 179 times and agricultural production increased 15 times over. The actual income of workers and employees increased 10 times over and farmers' incomes 15. Today in Azerbaijan the number of doctors, in proportion with the country's population, is more than any developed capitalist country. If the average age in prerevolutionary Azerbaijan did not reach 27 years, today it surpasses 70 years.

The Soviet Union, which is carrying out peaceful constructiveness, strives on the international scene, too, to ensure peace and to establish equal relations among all countries and puts forth one initiative after the other, all of which are aimed at preventing war and are for the sake of disarmament and, first and foremost, nuclear disarmament. Unfortunately, there still exist influential and active forces in the world which are trying to impose their will on other countries and nations and resort to insane adventurism in order to reach this objective. President Reagan's speech on Wednesday in which he eulogized in a thousand ways the unparalleled program for the unprecedented U.S. arms once again reminded us of this reality. But now, at a time when so many nuclear arms have been stockpiled which, if used, may decimate life on earth, the U.S. administration's militaristic policy is outrageously insane.

The Soviet Union, which shouldered the heaviest weight in the battle with fascism, is doing its best to prevent another world war. Today the other socialist countries which emerged after World War II as well as dozens of other nations that have cast off the chains of colonialist suppression and are moving toward independent progress, are all decisively striving for peace. More and more people in capitalist countries who understand how calamitous a nuclear war can be for mankind are increasing their activities for peace more and more each day.

Millions of Soviet people like (Sotnikov), the Russian farmer, and (Khoseynov), the Azerbaijani farmer, who walked from Stalingrad to Berlin during the battle and war and like 20 million of their comrades who sacrificed their lives in these battles displayed a heroism which will shine eternally in history. These people did these heroic deeds so that the present and future generations can live in conditions of peace and security.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention.

ANDROPOV MEETS, TALKS WITH MOSCOW WORKERS

LD311931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov, has visited Moscow's Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine-tool building plant. Yuriy Andropov inspected shops of the enterprise, and saw samples of the plant's output. In workers' teams and at workshops Yuriy Andropov talked with workers and foremen, showed interest in how their work, studies and rest are organized, asked questions about the plant's reconstruction, about the competitiveness of machine tools in the world market, asked to what countries they are sold, and what technical assistance the plant renders to enterprises of the country.

During the break, Yuriy Andropov had a meeting in the plant's conference hall with representatives of shops and the plant's management -- workers, foremen, technicians, engineers, heads of the enterprise, and of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the plant.

The meeting was declared open by Comrade (Kubrin), secretary of the works party committee. Comrade (Chik:rev), director of the works, spoke about the history of the works, the progress of socialist competition, the implementation by the enterprise collective of the decisions made by the 26th CPSU Congress and by the November CPSU Central Committee plenum, about technical-economic indicators and the prospects of machine-tool building.

Then Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov addressed those present. It is pleasing, he said, that the decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee meet with a lively response in all work collectives all over the country. This means that things that were discussed at the plenary meeting truly interest people. We are aware of the unanimous support by the Soviet working class of the party's decisions aimed at further development of the country's economy. The comrades here have already spoken of the great significance of the November CPSU Central Committee plenum. This significance is determined not only by the fact that the plenum outlined the paths for the development of our country's national economy for the current year. Great tasks connected with the scope of our construction and production have been advanced. It is truly great in our country; no other country in the world produces such a vast amount of, say, steel, oil or other product. The decisions of the plenary meeting are also important for the reason that they take into consideration a number of difficulties that are arising and which may still arise in the implementation of the plans of this year.

As you understand, Yuriy Andropov went on to say, the question of lagging behind the indices envisaged by the 5-year plan in a number of most important sections of our economic activity was raised acutely at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. It was also said that the labor productivity is growing at rates that cannot satisfy us now.

The expression "to adjust the plan" is familiar to us all, Yuriy Andropov went on. I must admit that I never heard of an upward adjustment of the assignment planned. If it is said that there must be an adjustment then the lowering of the target is meant. It is easy to see where this leads. The output is lessening while the wages remain unchanged. Moreover, bonuses are quite often paid for the fulfillment of the lowered plan. If this is viewed on a state basis, it is apparent that this results in a gap between the volume of goods in stores and the amount of money held by the population.

There are no miracles. As you realize, the state can provide exactly the amount of goods that has been produced.

The wage increase, if it is not ensured by good and necessary products, and if, finally, the services are not operating efficiently enough, cannot provide the real increase of material well-being.

The question arises what is the way out of this situation. The main road for us is to enhance the efficiency of production. Everything that we do and produce must be done and produced with possibly lower outlays, with high quality and speed.

Yuriy Andropov further spoke about the need to improve the quality of work, increase its rates, and cut production costs.

Touching upon labor discipline Yuriy Andropov stressed that this is the demand of life, for without due discipline -- in work, in planning, in management -- we cannot advance quickly. Putting things in order does not really require any capital outlays, while it produces a great effect. A shirker, bad workman, or loiterer do damage not so much to themselves, as to the collective, the entire society.

We need conscientious labor discipline, such discipline that would promote production. We must fill the struggle for discipline with important substance, must link it directly with the fulfillment of production assignments; then there will not be a waste of labor, then what has been outlined by the November plenum of the Central Committee of the party will be fulfilled.

Yuriy Andropov dwelt further on some topical questions of the international situation.

It is easy to see, he said, that the greater our successes, the stronger our economy, the better the state of affairs in our national economy, the stronger will be our international positions, the more durable will be peace on earth.

Present at the meeting was member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow city committee of the party Viktor Grishin. An account of the meeting between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and the Moscow machine-tool builders will be published in tomorrow's papers.

JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS HOUSING, NEW LAWS

PM311429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR Justice Minister V. Terebilov: "The Law Guarantees. Taking the Interests of Society and the Individual Into Account"]

[Text] Throughout the history of the Soviet state the CPSU has constantly devoted attention to strengthening law and order and fostering in citizens respect for the law and the rules of socialist communal life. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) plenum of our party's Central Committee set the task of stepping up the struggle for observance of legality in all sectors of the national economy and in all spheres of state and public life. The fulfillment of these demands is a duty of honor not only for law-enforcement organs but also for establishments of the state apparatus, public organizations and every Soviet person.

Under the conditions of the developed socialist society, when the economy, science and culture have attained high development, it is necessary to raise socialist legality to the proper level, that is, to have a well-thought-out system of laws and ensure their unconditional execution. This is being greatly assisted by the further improvement of Soviet legislation, which is currently being conducted on the basis of the new USSR Constitution and the union republics' constitutions.

A number of important laws have already been adopted: on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the USSR Council of Ministers, on people's control in the USSR, and on USSR citizenship, as well as legislative acts on the procedure for examining and fulfilling the voters' mandates and others.

The further development of democratic institutions, the broadening of civil rights and the strengthening of guarantees of their observance are continuing. For example, the fundamentals of housing legislation of the USSR and the union republics adopted in the summer of 1981 substantially broadened citizens' housing rights. Provision was made, in particular, for every family needing one to be granted a separate apartment: now the majority of families already have them. The former rule about withdrawing surplus living space was amended: Persons who have obtained living space, in connection with labor relations, in ministry and department blocks may be evicted on losing their labor ties with the enterprise only on grounds provided for in law and only by decision of a judge (with the exception of so-called official living space). The procedure governing the use of premises in kolkhoz houses was also regularized, and the general norms of contracts for renting accommodation are extended to them. There was a broadening of the rights of citizens when houses owned by them are demolished, and so forth.

In development of the fundamentals of housing legislation, housing codes are being prepared in the union republics. Certain republics already have them. The codes have regularized in detail such questions as the procedure and grounds for recognizing citizens in need of improved housing conditions, and rules have been established for determining the order in which apartments are provided, exchanging accommodation and subletting it to other persons.

Citizens' land use rights have been broadened. For example, if someone inherits a country house but has no right to property adjoining the house, he is allocated the part of the land area necessary to maintain the structure.

Normative acts have been adopted in recent years which improve conditions for engaging in horticulture and truck gardening. In accordance with these, citizens may be allocated plots from the state forest lands in green and suburban zones or from the unutilized territories of agricultural, industrial and other enterprises and organizations.

Great significance is attached to improving economic legislation. It now provides for the results of production activity to be assessed on the basis, above all, of the fulfillment of contract obligations, and it deems it obligatory to impose sanctions for violating them.

It is the paramount duty of the leaders of enterprises and organizations themselves to keep an eye on the execution of economic legal acts. In this they must rely on a well-organized legal service. The correct action is being taken in those union republics where unremitting attention is devoted to this service. In the Uzbek SSR, for example, a resolution has been adopted on measures to enhance the effectiveness of legal work in the national economy. Unfortunately, in certain regions and individual sectors of the economy poor use is still being made of the norms of the law when it comes to improving social production efficiency. There are serious complaints, for example, against the legal service of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, which does not exert proper influence on the sector's management machinery or on the strengthening of contract and labor discipline. This practice contravenes the 26th CPSU Congress instructions: "Strictly observe socialist legality in economic relations and improve legal work."

Soviet people consider state and public interests their close, vital concern. They make valuable suggestions which help to improve specific draft laws.

It was precisely on their initiative that new legal norms came into being, establishing criminal responsibility for receiving illegal remuneration from citizens for carrying out jobs connected with consumer services for the population and for violating trade regulations.

Proceeding from the working people's wishes, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 26 July 1982 was adopted according to which periods of punishment in the form of corrective work were increased from 1 year to 2 years and the size of the fines that can be imposed by a court for the commission of a crime was increased significantly. For nondangerous crimes the court was enabled to make wider use of measures of criminal punishment not connected with deprivation of freedom.

We widely discuss draft laws. The central and local press have published many remarks and suggestions on the draft laws on the protection of the atmosphere and the animal world and others.

Our laws are noted for their stability and, at the same time, their flexibility. They accord with the demands of the time and reflect the objective requirements of social development. Normative acts relating to state, economic and sociocultural building are being improved on the basis of the decisions for the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums. For example, statutes on the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are being prepared, as well as acts governing relations between kolkhozes and sovkhoses and enterprises serving the agroindustrial complex.

Ways to further broaden the economic independence of enterprises and associations and to enhance their responsibility for work results are being examined. Many labor collectives advocate reducing the size and the cost of the management apparatus, abolishing superfluous components in certain sectors of the national economy and enhancing the role of republics, krays and oblasts in planning the development of the economy and in satisfying the population's requirements. Problems of this sort will gradually be resolved by legislative means.

The further strengthening of labor discipline and the intensification of the struggle against drunkenness are now assuming a nationwide nature. Soviet people demand enhanced responsibility for absenteeism, late arrival and drunkenness at work. They advocate making strict demands on officials who connive with violators of our legal norms.

Drafts of new legislative and normative documents which are to substantially assist the further development of the economy and the strengthening of discipline and legality are being prepared on the initiative of and with the active participation of party organs. This is being done with observance of certain regulations and strictly consistently. To this end a systematized USSR Code of Laws is being created. The first volume -- on the social and state system -- was published for the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. A volume containing sections of legislation on international relations and on the country's defense and the protection of the USSR's state borders has been passed to the publishing house. Another volume -- on nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources -- is being prepared. The publication of the entire code will be completed by 1986.

However, adopting a good law is only half the matter. It is important to strive for its strict execution. For this there are very effective levers in the form of the soviets of people's deputies, the law-enforcement organs, people's control and various public organizations. Recently, for example, the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet heard reports from the minister of tractor and agricultural machine building and the minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances on the observance of legislation and contract discipline in those sectors. The deputies seriously criticized the present state of affairs and obliged the ministers to take the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings that had been exposed.

The Soviet court, which is called upon to eradicate violations of the laws and punish those persons guilty of them, stands guard over justice. Every year, for example, courts not only reinstate people who have been illegally dismissed but also recover from the guilty leaders the sums payable for the enforced absence.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, were graphic testimony to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for further developing socialist democracy and strengthening socialist legality. They reflected urgent questions of economic and cultural building and of enhancing the people's well-being and raised in a very acute and principled manner questions of increasing responsibility for the observance of the interests of the whole state and the whole people.

The laws of the USSR and the union republics, expressing in concrete form the main directions of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, serve as a reliable guarantee of our society's successful advance along the path of communist building.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PEOPLES' LOYALTY TO LENINISM

PM311509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Text] The Soviet land is at an important, crucial stage in its socioeconomic development, whose main directions and prospects were clearly defined by the 26th CPSU Congress. We are now in the third, central year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the year which in many respects determines the implementation of its plans. It started from good positions. Soviet people had done a great deal. But difficult and strenuous work lies ahead, the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted.

The decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the conclusions and recommendations by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov contained in his plenum speech and in the report "Sixty Years of the USSR" met with the warm approval and unanimous support of our entire people. Soviet people see the party's program goals as still further evidence that it remains steadfastly loyal to Lenin's teaching on building socialism and communism and is firmly following Lenin's course.

Leninism -- an immortal and perpetually developing teaching -- has been, is and will remain the center of the party's ideological life and the very foundation of its revolutionary transforming activity. In using V.I. Lenin's ideological legacy, the CPSU considers it a very important task to find correct solutions to the problems of communist building on the basis of Lenin's ideas and Lenin's methods.

On a sound scientific basis the party has elaborated an economic strategy which accords with the needs of developed socialism, whose supreme goal is the steady raising of the people's material and cultural living standard. Creatively developing the ideas of Lenin's cooperative plan, the CPSU has elaborated and is consistently implementing a course ensuring the constant growth of agricultural production and of the country's entire agroindustrial complex; it has elaborated the USSR Food Program and determined ways to implement it. With Leninist wisdom the party is resolving the other tasks of communist building.

Our motherland's onward development is highly dynamic. It has scaled heights of socioeconomic progress which enable the party and the people to implement tasks of ever-increasing size and complexity relating to the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the further improvement of working people's material well-being and culture, the development of social-class and national relations, the refinement of socialist statehood and democracy and the education of the new man.

Soviet people are deeply convinced that the detailed program for the solution of these tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress is a realistic program. At the same time, they are also deeply aware that the implementation of the plans outlined by the party demands intensive creative labor by the whole of our people. This is the kind of labor the CPSU Central Committee is asking the builders of communism to perform. "A mood for action, not for fine words," said Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, "this is what is needed today to make the great and mighty USSR even stronger." This orientation of society stems entirely from Lenin's demand for constant movement forward and the unflinching achievement of more.

With Leninist principledness the party talks both about existing problems and about unsolved tasks because it knows firmly that these problems and these tasks are within the power of the Soviet people, that they can and must solve them. It is in this businesslike mood that working people of city and countryside have embarked on the fulfillment of the plans of the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The first weeks of the year have been marked by a general intensive creative effort on the part of society, an assiduous quest for new reserves to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development, the further development of socialist competition and a general struggle to improve organization and strengthen discipline in all areas of work.

There has been genuinely nationwide recognition of the party's Leninist course toward stepping up the intensification of social production, improving its efficiency and ensuring an all-round improvement in work quality. The masses' movement for the strictest saving of all types of resources and for the achievement of maximum end results at minimum expense is spreading. The party values highly the people's patriotic aspirations and businesslike enthusiasm and is doing all it can to make their creative labor even more fruitful and to ensure that they are reliably defended.

The CPSU is firmly and consistently pursuing the Leninist foreign policy course in the world arena. Soviet foreign policy, the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, has been and remains as determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th, and 26th party congresses. Its immutable aims are to ensure lasting peace and to defend the peoples' right to independence and social progress. In the struggle for these aims our party is acting in a principled, consistent and considered manner.

Each step on the path of strengthening peace is difficult and requires intense struggle against the imperialist "hawks." This struggle has become particularly fierce recently, with the activation in the West and especially in the United States of the most bellicose groupings, whose reckless policy has exacerbated the international situation to an extremely dangerous degree. Imperialism's aggressive intrigues compel the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, to show concern, and show concern in real earnest, for maintaining their defense capability at the proper level.

The USSR Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding the motherland and the socialist gains. Their development and improvement are being carried out on the basis of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland and Leninist principles of military building. Soviet troops are loyal to Lenin's command to really learn military matters. They are persistently struggling to further improve combat readiness and strengthen military discipline.

It is 59 years since Vladimir Ilich Lenin's heart stopped beating. But his thoughts, ideas and behests are immortal, they live on and triumph in the Soviet people's historic accomplishments.

Closely rallied beneath the party's Leninist banner, they are confidently solving the tasks of communist building and are paving the way to new heights of social progress.

TRUD EDITORIAL ON LABOR, PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE

PM271601 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Honor and Glory -- for Labor!"]

[Text] So, the 1983 working year has begun. There is probably no one who does not feel today a new upsurge of strength and new inspiration. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers New Year greetings to the Soviet people generated a response in each of our hearts.

The all-union shock vigil in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation helped to create a good reserve enabling new heights to be scaled with confidence. Let us picture once again our main targets.

An increase of 3.3 percent in national income, 3.2 percent in industrial output, and 3 percent in real per capita income is planned in the current year.

Great aims are said to give rise to great energy. Hence our optimism and fighting spirit.

The party urges us to be ready for action, and to soberly assess and fully exploit all potential and reserves. With hand on heart, let us say: We can work much better. Coordination, productivity, and quality can all be improved. Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us to regard success in socialist building as inseparable from "iron discipline at work..." When things are viewed from this standpoint we can see the enormous damage being done to us by violators of labor and production discipline, persistent absentees, drunkards, latecomers, so-called "goof-offs," chatterboxes, slipshod workers, self-seekers, moneygrubbers and stealers of state property, and how much irresponsibility, slack, discipline and slipshod work are costing us.

The Yeraz association's Yerevan lift truck plant is producing machines which users are having to send straight from the assembly line to...be repaired. It is incredible but a fact. The climate of irresponsibility, slack discipline, indifference and permissiveness has, so to speak, reached the ultimate. There was an acrimonious but honest and frank discussion on this subject at the association. "We have our difficulties," assembly worker V. Avetisyan told a workers meeting, "but while discussing them we have neglected manufacturing and labor discipline, and have brought the plant's trade name into disrepute." To be fair, it must be said that a great deal has now been done at the Yeraz association to remedy the situation. All that was needed was to display integrity, demandingness and mutual exactingness.

There is now no more important task than that of establishing strict discipline in production and creating a climate of good organization and coordination at work. Responding to the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions with action, leading collectives in the capital have launched a movement to further consolidate labor and production discipline under the slogan "Honor and glory -- for labor!"

The idea is to create a climate of intolerance toward every violation of labor and social discipline and to treat absenteeism, arriving late for work and absenting oneself from production without permission as something out of the ordinary. The state of discipline in production is to be regarded as one of the main indicators in socialist competition. A sharp reduction in absenteeism and leave with the management's permission must be sought and more must be done to prevent idle time during shifts.

The rule that a slacker is a disgrace to the collective, absenteeism is a stain on everyone, and time-wasting means robbing yourself and the state must be asserted everywhere. "Drifters," drunkards, moneygrubbers and self-seekers will be shown no quarter.

The main thing is not to ignore a single violation of discipline and order. It is a question not so much of the measures' severity but of their inevitability. The capital's top collectives engage in purposeful educational work with violators of discipline, exploit the power of persuasion, good advice and example, and try to support a wayward comrade. But when this does not help they resort to the force of the law, rebuffing any attempt to cover up for or shield the offender. This is very much the right approach!

The Muscovites' initiative is also valuable in that every collective is called upon to feel itself a component of the integrated national economic complex, respect and conserve the labor and time of workers in allied sectors and work strictly to schedule. Moscow's top collectives' pledges, which are aimed at improving labor organization and more vigorously combatting mismanagement and violations of production and state discipline, are underpinned by extensive organizational and political work and an increase in the responsibility of every economic leader, engineer and technician and every production commander. The reason for this is that success can only be achieved on a joint basis, through concerted joint work in a climate of mutual exactingness and high integrity. That success promises to increase productivity and improve work quality at every work station and in every enterprise. It is planned to achieve high indicators at no extra material or other cost.

It is difficult to overemphasize the role of trade union groups, committees and organizations in the developing movement. With their direct collaboration the effectiveness of moral and material incentives is being increased, forms of education work are being improved, comrades' courts are playing a more active role, and a package of measures to further improve production, systematically resolve social tasks, improve people's working, living and recreational conditions, and to create a good atmosphere in collectives is being implemented. Trade union committees and councils have a duty to ensure that in every case this work is planned and systematic and to consistently develop and refine it.

"Wholeheartedly supporting the Muscovites' initiative, we will spare no effort in the struggle to establish exemplary order in production," distinguished Yakut construction worker N. Ivanchenko, USSR State prize winner and leader of a communist labor team, writes to the editorial office.

"The tone of the painstaking everyday work to consolidate labor and production discipline currently getting under way must be set by shock workers and communist labor collectives. All production life must be subject to their influence." The leading worker knows what he is talking about. Shock worker of communist labor Nikolay Ivanovich Ivanchenko has transferred to underperforming collectives on a number of occasions and each time has put them among the best. His pupils now head communist labor teams helping their neighbors to work just as hard and without any upsets and interruptions.

The Muscovites' exhortation has now been taken up throughout our country, from one end to another. Their inspiring slogan "Honor and glory -- for labor!" urge each and every one of us to make conscious discipline, strict order and efficient work organization an everyday norm. Not only in the sphere of material production but also in scientific, administrative and public service institutions and in working people's places of residence.

Let us be principled and exacting with ourselves and others, imbued with a deep sense of responsibility and ensure a high standard of discipline and efficient labor organization from the first days of the New Year!

SHCHERBITSKIY ARTICLE URGES KOMSOMOL ACTIVITY

AU281837 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Shevchenko: "Let Us Use the Best Experience in the Practice of Ideological Education," review of the collection "Ideological Work: Experience and Problems. The First Edition: Problems Concerning the Ideopolitical, Labor and Moral Education of Youths," Kiev, the Ukrainian Political Publishing House, 1982, 359 pages]

[Excerpt] The collection opens with an article by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, "Let Us Educate Ideologically Tempered, Active Champions of the Cause of Communism, Ardent Patriots and Internationalists." While referring to the decisions of party congresses and the CPSU Central Committee, and while deeply analyzing many facts, the author shows the main trends in the communist education of young people under present-day conditions. Particular attention is paid to the ideopolitical education and class tempering of young people. "They must persistently and insistently master the theory of Marxism-Leninism," the author emphasizes. "This is the main basis of a communist world outlook. The school, the higher educational establishment and the labor collective must help every young person consolidate firm confidence in the rightness of our cause. In the ideopolitical and class education of young people, the role of heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions, which are so rich in the history of our homeland and the Leninist Komsomol, is invaluable."

Each man displays his high consciousness, ideological maturity and active position in life primarily in labor, in his creative participation in fulfilling the plans drawn up by the party for communist construction. V.V. Shcherbitskiy shows the republic's young people and Komsomol organizations their places in the development of the national economy and in implementing the extensive social program outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress. Particular importance belongs to the steady consolidation of labor discipline, a masterly attitude to the people's property and the ability to make expedient and full use of the reserves available. We must strictly economize on everything. And it is up to Komsomol organizations and young people to spearhead the accomplishment of this highly important political and economic task. In the struggle for fulfilling the plan, for economizing, for higher production quality, and for a thrifty attitude to the results of the work performed by many people, each young person cultivates and authentic communist attitude to labor and to socialist property.

The author of the article writes how party organizations concern themselves with improvements in the moral education of young people. With the assistance of a series of means, forms and methods, they develop among young men and women lofty spiritual needs and esthetic tastes, see to their physical training, enhance the ability to make rational use of free time and to organize leisure in a sensible way. In this respect, it is highly important to resolutely eradicate philistinism, a consumer-like attitude to life, and various violations of law and order on the part of individual young people. The author emphasizes the need to raise the level of educational work both in substance and form, to get rid of formalism, coldness and impersonality which foil good and useful ideas.

Improvements in the communist education of young people are closely linked with the organizational and political consolidation of Komsol organizations, with improvements in the style of work in Ukrainian Komsomol committees, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasizes. The responsibility of the republic's party committees and organizations for the education of young people and for the entire Komsomol work is constantly increasing. Some 223,000 young party members and candidate members have now been engaged in elective Komsomol organs. Party and Komsomol committees rely on this great force.

ANDROPOV, MARCHAIS EXCHANGE LETTERS ON DISSIDENT

PM311523 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Georges Marchais' 18 January Message to Andropov

I am writing to you to obtain information on three very specific points.

First, what are the reasons for Shcharanskiy's internment? Do you confirm the reasons previously cited? If so, do you have any supplementary information for us on this point?

Second, what exactly is his state of health? The French press reports alarming rumors according to which he has only a few days to live. The Soviet authorities' silence on this point only strengthens these rumors' credibility. Can you deny them in the most formal manner and send me precise information on his state of health? Is a visit by his mother to be envisaged?

Last, what are the possible prospects regarding Shcharanskiy's future?

Yuriy Andropov's Reply

As we informed you, Shcharanskiy was sentenced by a Soviet court for a serious crime against his country. He was sentenced for espionage activities, which took the form in particular of the transfer to the U.S. secret services of information about the Soviet defense industry.

Shcharanskiy's guilt was confirmed and proven by the court with irrefutable evidence. The Shcharanskiy case was heard by the RSFSR Supreme Court in open session and in full accordance with Soviet laws, in particular regarding the right to a lawyer. In view of the particularly serious nature of his crime, he was sentenced to 13 years' criminal detention.

With the intention of organizing pressure on the Soviet judiciary, Shcharanskiy has staged a hunger strike. His state of health is satisfactory and his life is not at risk.

Soviet law does not rule out the possibility of a reduction of sentence for people found guilty of this kind of crime, on the basis of the granting of a request for early release. But in Soviet law this depends on the convict's behavior. Obviously such a possibility is not facilitated by noisy campaigns and external pressures. On the contrary, they prevent it.

SHCHARANSKIY'S MOTHER SENDS MESSAGE TO ANDROPOV

NC281634 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, Jan 28 (AFP) -- The mother of Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy has sent a telegram to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov asking for her son, who is on hunger strike, to be admitted to hospital immediately.

This was stated here today by the dissident's wife Avital who arrived in Paris from Ottawa.

Mrs Shcharanskiy also said she had asked her lawyer to send a letter to French Communist Party leader George Marchais refuting allegations of spying levelled against her husband by the Soviet authorities.

Mr Andropov referred to these allegations in a message to Mr Marchais last week. The Soviet leader was replying to a letter from Mr Marchais enquiring about the dissident's state of health. Mr Marchais was told that Mr Shcharanskiy had abandoned his hunger strike.

Mrs Shcharanskiy said today that she had talked briefly by telephone with her husband's mother, Ida Milgrom, who told her from Moscow that she had spent 10 days near his Christopol prison, 800 kms (500 miles) east of Moscow, without being allowed to see him.

Mrs Milgrom said she was allowed to exchange messages which confirmed that his health was in a "catastrophic state". She said she had sent the telegram to Mr Andropov because the medical department of the KGB had refused her request to admit her son to hospital.

'GOOD TIES' WITH WORLD MUSLIMS FORECAST

LD291117 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan (Kuna) -- The mufti of Soviet Kazakhstan and Central Asia, Shamsutdin Babakhanov said today that Soviet Muslims have "good ties" with Islamic organizations all over the world and that he will follow in the steps of his father, whom he succeeded after his death last month, "in seeking to bolster contacts and ties between the Soviet Muslims and their coreligionists."

Mufti Shamsutdin Babakhanov has just returned home from Saudi Arabia where he led the Soviet Muslim delegation to the eighth session of the Higher World Council of Mosques, which convened in Mecca. He said, "This is the first time that I have visited the Middle East after my graduation from Al-Azhar University [in Cairo] many years ago."

Mufti Babakhanov said that "the new meetings in Mecca will help to create a better mutual understanding between the Muslims in the various countries -- a matter which is essential in the present dangerous and complicated conditions which hold serious and unexpected consequences for the entire human race."

The delegation of Soviet Muslims also visited Egypt, where they met with some officials.

MOSCOW DENIES CHARGES OF PERSECUTION OF MUSLIMS

LD251348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Imperialism and reaction resort to all sorts of lies, fabrications and sabotage in an attempt to weaken the position of the Islamic countries struggling for their national independence and deprive them of their natural allies: the socialist countries, particularly the USSR.

The defenders of imperialism resort to several measures to brainwash Islamic countries and spread hostility toward true socialism and rancor and hatred against the USSR.

The defenders of imperialism devote a large part of their efforts to slandering the Soviet state's attitude toward religions, churches, mosques and the believers. For many long years they have been alleging -- without being able to provide any proof -- that the Soviet state impedes the establishment of relations between Muslims in our country and believers in foreign countries.

As part of this fabrication they are trying to plant at least two ideas in the minds of the faithful in foreign countries: first, that the rights of Muslims are being violated in the Soviet Union as alleged and the Soviet Government fears that expanding relations between Muslims would help in informing the world public opinion of the facts of this alleged violation; second, that, as has been claimed, there is a Muslim resistance in the Soviet Union and the Soviet authorities fear that this resistance would be strengthened in the course of international relations between Muslims. However, life has refuted these fabricated statements.

Many prominent Muslim personalities in foreign countries have visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of religious organizations and seen with their own eyes the true conditions of Muslims in the first socialist country in the world. They were convinced of the false nature of the imperialist media's statements on religious issues. They now strongly challenge those who fan the fires of hostility and mistrust among peoples.

From the rostrum of the Islamic symposium that was held in [word indistinct] (Sayyid Barak Mullah) Shamsuddoula, chief editor of ISLAM AND THE MODERN WORLD, which is published in Bangladesh, said that spreading lies and fabrications to the effect that Muslims in the Soviet Union were living in conditions of tyranny, [word indistinct] and severe oppression had become an ordinary matter for many Western mediemen. (Sayyid Barak Mullah) Shamsuddoula said: When I visited prosperous Tajikistan, I saw that Muslims living in this republic were leading a (?good) life. I was convinced that their culture was progressing, they were receiving modern educations and free medical help and they did not know the meaning of unemployment. Muslim regions that were backward many tens of years ago have become regions of prosperity and progress. The chief editor of ISLAM AND THE MODERN WORLD said that although the Soviet Union is not considered an Islamic country, it is quite clear that the government of this country has offered the Muslim inhabitants rights and capabilities that are not available to Muslims in Islamic countries.

When obstinate imperialist mediemen realized that the Soviet Government was in no way obstructing the international relations between Muslims, imperialism and reaction began searching for ways to destroy these relations. The Western and reactionary Islamic countries' intelligence services followed the United States, which tried to boycott [word indistinct], decided to abort the international measures implemented by Islamic organizations in the Soviet Union and urged heads of state and government and prominent religious personalities in Islamic countries not to send representatives to the Muslim conference in Tashkent in September 1980, which was held under the slogan "The 15th hijrah century must become the century of peace and friendship among peoples," and other Muslim meetings in the Soviet Union. However, the attempt to organize a boycott of the Tashkent Muslim conference failed: It was attended by Muslim clergy from more than 30 countries, including ministers of religion and prominent men of Islamic law.

Imperialism and reaction tried to prevent Islamic personalities from foreign countries from taking part in the international conference that was held under the banner men of religion calling for rescuing the sanctity of life from nuclear disaster. This conference was held in Moscow in the spring of 1982. Imperialism and reaction were also completely defeated at this conference. Among the participants in the conference were around 100 prominent Muslim personalities from 32 countries, including Muhammad al-Khatib, Syrian minister of religious trusts; Kamil ash-Sharif, Jordanian minister of religious affairs and holy places; (Ahmad Kufuru), great mufti of Syria; (Ahmad Muhammad Chadar), the great mufti of the YAR; (Ahmed Hamani), chairman of the Supreme Islamic Council in Algeria; Hajj (Umar 'Ali), president of the Society of Muslims in the republic of Mali; 'Ali Ya'qub al-Kilu, secretary general of the Sudanese Ansar [Support] organization; and many others.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN

LD311232 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee [NOC] of the USSR discussed at its plenary meeting here today an organizational issue. Sergey Pavlov has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the USSR's NOC in connection with transfer to another job. Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee Marat Gramov has been elected the new NOC chairman.

UKRAINE INTERIOR MINISTRY TO IMPROVE LAW, ORDER

AU311135 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] An expanded board session of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs was held on 28 January with the participation of internal affairs administration chiefs in oblispolkoms and transport, and of the leading staffs in the ministry's apparatus. The session discussed tasks stemming from the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and from the theses and conclusions set forth in the speeches by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on the question of strengthening the protection of law and order and of consolidating state, labor and public discipline.

Gladush, Ukrainian minister of internal affairs, delivered a report.

In the decision adopted, concrete measures were determined for improving the activity of the republic's internal affairs organs and subunits, for ensuring a model law and order in cities and other localities, for fostering cooperation with other organs protecting the law and with the public in the struggle against offenses and against criminal encroachments on socialist property and on the legitimate rights and interests of the Soviet citizens.

The session was addressed by Titarenko, member and second secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

Participating in the board session were Mikha, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian State Security Committee; Chumak, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Osipenko, Ukrainian prosecutor; Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice; Yakimenko, Ukrainian Supreme Court chairman; Murashov, board member of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs; and responsible workers of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

NEW AZERBAIJAN COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

WA011230 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 5 January carries on page one a 50-word decree of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of Kuliyeu, Elshad Geybat ogy to the position of chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

TURKMEN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

GF201850 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Turkmen 1630 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Summary] The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee met on 20 January. The meeting was also attended by producers of the oblasts and officials of the Turkmen Radio and Television Committee. While addressing the meeting, Rachkov, the second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, praised the effort made by Turkmen regions to realize the May plenum decisions of the CPSU Central Committee.

TAJIKISTAN'S NABIYEV ATTENDS FARMING CONFERENCE

LD291506 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] A republican conference of agricultural workers was held today in Dushanbe. It is noted that despite difficult weather conditions last year procurement plans were successfully fulfilled for the majority of horticultural and vegetable products. This year Tajik farmers will sell the state 910,000 tons of raw cotton, including 320,000 tons of valuable fine-fiber varieties. The area sown to corn for grain, cultivated by industrial techniques, is to be increased.

Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference, as did representatives from the fraternal republics of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kirghizia and Turkmenia.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT KIEV AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

AU282021 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian/Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Summary] "A republic scientific-production conference on the problems of raising the stability and productivity of grain farming was held in Kiev today. Here is what our correspondents, Ivan Didenko and Vladimir Reznikov, report:

"The working people of our republic, like those of the entire country, are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums, and to fulfill the 1983 plans which are highly important for the entire 11th 5-year period.

"A central place in our work, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, said in his opening speech at the conference belongs to the implementation of the food program and improvements in the supplies of foodstuffs to the population.

"It is known, Comrade Shcherbitskiy continued, that the successful implementation of the food program largely depends on the increased gross output of grain. In this respect, it is to be particularly emphasized that this task is extremely important both economically and politically. For this reason, proceeding from the needs of the country, the republic's food program provides for a significant increase in grain production. This is necessary to ensure that our people are regularly supplied also in the future with (bread and vegetables), as well as to significantly raise the output of stockbreeding produce.

"In order to cope with these tasks, in the current year we must gather from each hectare sown an average of 30-31 quintals of grain, and in the succeeding years to raise yields to 32-33 quintals per hectare. This, Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized, is a minimum average yield. This task is not simple, but we can and must accomplish it. Technical equipment at kolkhozes and sovkhozes is increasing each year. The amount of fertilizers applied is increasing. The areas of ameliorated lands are expanding. The varieties, farming practices and mastery in farming are improving.

"Unfortunately, the yields and gross output of grain in the republic -- particularly in Kiev, Zhitomir, Khelnitskiy, Ternopol and other oblasts -- have declined in the past 4 years. This had to affect the supplies of cattle and poultry with concentrated fodder, the volumes of meat and milk procured. Certainly, in these years the weather conditions were unfavorable. But they must not be blamed for everything. Consequently, Comrade Shcherbitskiy said, the matter must be set in such a way as to attain the targets planned for grain production under any weather conditions. It is only natural that the work on solving this (?new) problem is a multistage one. It takes time and significant efforts. However, we must attain real results as soon as possible, starting from the current year. To attain good results, the most important thing is to intensify grain production by all means and to raise the yields of all grain crops.

"Comrade Shcherbitskiy went on pointing out that the successful accomplishment of the task for increasing the stability and productivity of grain production largely depended on the work performed by collectives of machine-building, chemical and other enterprises which are expected to increase the production of highly productive equipment, to fulfill on time the plan for supplying machines, equipment, chemicalization means and other material and technical resources."

Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture, reported on the state of, and urgent measures for, increasing the productivity and stability of grain farming at the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. Both the minister and other speakers paid particular attention to a complex of measures aimed at a further increase in yields, at the intensification of plant growing. They noted that, in the current year, the republic's farms will significantly expand the areas under spring grain crops, particularly under barley and corn.

"The conference was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary."

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS DNEPROPETROVSK OBLAST

AU281632 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Recently, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, familiarized himself with the work performed by party committees at the Brezhnev southern machine-building plant production association and the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinsky metallurgical plant, and by Verkhnedneprovskiy Raykom, Dneprodzerzhinsk Gorkom and Dnepropetrovsk Obkom. During the visits to labor collectives and in conversations with party, administrative and economic workers, laborers and specialists, the visitor discussed the progress made in implementing the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the 3d year of the 5-year period, the ways of raising the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production, and the significance of the part contributed by each enterprise and farm in implementing the country's Food Program.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy gave bureau members of party committees an account of the development of the republic's national economy in the first 2 years of the 5-year period. He thoroughly analyzed the work performed by party organizations at city and oblast enterprises to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses and thoroughly analyzed control over economic and cultural construction.

In recent times, a number of important industrial facilities have been put into operation there; the output of important industrial facilities have been put into operation there; the output of production bearing quality marks has increased. The 1982 plans for the sales of meat, eggs, wool and vegetables were fulfilled. The builders coped with the targets for commissioning houses, children's preschool establishments and health service facilities.

At the same time the need was noted to work more persistently in order to raise labor productivity in industry and agriculture, to ensure that material and labor resources are saved, and to eliminate shortcomings that still occur in transport.

It was emphasized that each party committee and basic party organization had the duty to constantly strengthen party ranks and to raise their militancy and efficiency and the level of the entire organizational and political work.

The directive given by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary, in his speech at the November plenum -- "We must wage more resolute struggle against any breaches of party, state and labor discipline" -- is to be accepted everywhere as a guide to action. The responsibility of cadres, primarily leading functionaries, is to be increased at all levels of management.

The success largely depends on the opportune promotion of enterprising persons able to assess the situation in a critical manner and to take energetic steps to improve things. We must replace leaders who rest on their laurels, shun innovations and who have lost the sense of responsibility for the sector of work entrusted to them. Leading functionaries must concentrate their efforts primarily on raising the effectiveness of communal production.

Party organizations and economic leaders are obliged to display unflagging concern for improving safety precautions, and working and living conditions for people. In line with the recent decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, it is highly important to correct as soon as possible the routine of work at enterprises, organizations and establishments engaged in consumer services, as well as in urban and suburban transport.

Much attention was paid to the questions of improving the style and methods of activity in party committees. We must resolutely reduce the number of papers, the number and duration of conferences and sessions, and must improve preparations for them. Quite right are those people who do not try to assume many decisions, but prepare them carefully and thoroughly, and in each case complete what has been begun.

At the same time, party committees must avoid substituting for administrative and economic organs. For party functionaries, it is highly important to be among people, to pay more frequent visits to basic party organizations, and to efficiently assist them in improving organizational and educational work in labor collectives. It was indicated that ideological and educational activity carried out by party organizations did not tolerate stereotypes and manifestations of formalism. It is particularly important to take pains that each party member be an active fighter educating others by his personal example and high principle-mindedness, a fighter tolerating others by his personal example and high principle-mindedness, a fighter tolerating no violators of discipline, botchers and those indulging in alcohol. In party circles, there must be no room for passiveness and a lack of principle.

At the Brezhnev southern machine-building plant production association, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inquired about technical progress, improvements in production quality and the increasing part of machine builders in implementing the Food Program. At the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee familiarized himself with the operation of the oxygen converter shop having an annual production capacity of 2.2 million tons of steel, which was recently put into operation. In the conversations which took place in the party committee and during the inspection of the enterprise, the need was noted to make fuller use of the reserves available to ensure the stability of work at the plant.

In Verkhnedneprovskiy Rayon, questions concerning the work of shaping an agroindustrial association were discussed.

The first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee visited the political education house of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom, familiarized himself with the organization of its work and spoke to students attending continuous oblast courses for improving the qualifications of party and administrative workers. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy inspected a new bridge under construction across the Dnepr, which has become part of a new section of the motorway connecting the Ukraine's capital city and Donbass. He also saw the construction of the first stage of the Dnepropetrovsk subway.

On the oblast tour, Comrade Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by Kachalovskiy, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom, and the Boyko Oblispolkom chairman.

BELORUSSIAN AKTIV DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD281800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] In Minsk today a meeting of the republican party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv, discussed the Belorussian national economy's development in the second year of the 5-year plan and socialist commitments for 1983. Speaking of what has been achieved, the speaker, Comrade Slyunkov, Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and others noted unused reserves. The socialist commitments adopted at the 1983 meeting envisage further developing all industries, strictly observing the policy of thrift and raising the well-being of the working people.

TAJIK CP AKTIV DISCUSSES STATE, LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD281403 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A meeting of the republican party economic aktiv was held in Tajikistan today. Tasks for further intensifying state and labor discipline and measures for fulfilling socialist pledges for 1983 were discussed. Speaking on the main directions of improving work, rapporteur Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers gave a principled evaluation of instances of violations of state discipline and mismanagement. It was stressed that because of irresponsible attitudes of the leaders of some rayons and farms the assignments for agricultural production were not fulfilled. Material resources are not yet being prudently utilized everywhere. The meeting set out ways of intensifying state and labor discipline and of enhancing production efficiency.

KUNAYEV MEETS WITH KAZAKH ENTERPRISE LEADERS

LD281121 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0005 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, held a meeting yesterday at the Kazakhstan Central Committee building. Leaders of the republic's nonferrous metallurgy enterprises took part in the meeting. Takezhanov, minister of nonferrous metallurgy of the Kazakh SSR, gave detailed information on the state of affairs in this industrial sector.

During the meeting, Comrade Kunayev showed interest in the progress of social competition, in the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, in the achievements and prospects for individual enterprises and for the industrial sector as a whole, and in the organization of life and recreation of the working people.

Comrade Kunayev noted the leading role of nonferrous metallurgy in the republic's economy. He stressed that this industrial sector has made some progress. The plan for manufacturing and selling commodity produce was fulfilled last year, and further growth was secured for most items of the people's economic plan. He drew attention to the need for the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, the 15th Kazakhstan Communist Party Congress and the November CPSU Central Committee plenum; to the need for concentrating efforts on the further development of the raw material base, on the commissioning of new capacities of mining enterprises, on the more efficient mastering of the units which have already been commissioned, on the search for internal reserves, on the elimination of the existing losses of metal, especially in ore dressing, on the comprehensive use of raw materials, on the implementation of the new advanced processes, and on intensifying the regimes of economy of fuel energy and material resources.

Comrade Kunayev especially stressed the importance of further improving the discipline and organization in all sectors of activity, of improving the use of labor resources, of reducing the unproductive waste of working time, of intensifying the struggle against the people who violate the labor and social order, and of strict adherence to the rules of industrial sanitation and safety. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Nazarbayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, and executive workers of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee apparat took part in the meeting's work.

RASHIDOV SPEAKS ON RURAL CONSUMER SERVICES

PM281201 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jan 83 p 1

[Uztag report: "With Concern for the Working Person"]

[Excerpts] A session of the republic council for improving the standard of consumer services to the population was held 10 January under the chairmanship of Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. There was a discussion of priority tasks connected with the further improvement of the living conditions of the republic's rural and urban workers in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

Sh.R. Rashidov delivered a speech at the session.

Our urban and rural working people's attitude, responsibility and labor discipline and the efficiency and quality of this labor, Comrade Rashidov stressed, depend directly on how well their consumer services are organized. The organization of consumer services for working people today requires a comprehensive approach. This was emphasized yet again by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the party Central Committee (November) plenum, when he noted that concern for Soviet man, the conditions of his work and daily life and his spiritual development are a very important program aim.

Special significance attaches to the organization of consumer services for rural workers, bearing in mind that the majority of our population lives and works in the countryside. The question of improving the standard of consumer services for rural workers now goes far beyond the framework of merely creating normal housing conditions; it is becoming a social, ideological and political question. The state earmarks enormous funds for the improvement of the rural population's consumer services and cultural conditions. In the past 10 years over 16 million square meters of housing, hundreds of schools, clubs, hospitals, children's institutions and consumer service centers have been built, water pipe and sewerage networks have been laid, and several million square meters of roads have been asphalted in rural areas of Uzbekistan. All this is a priceless asset for all the people, and it is our common task to safeguard it, to exploit it correctly and skillfully, and to maintain it in good condition. The rural specialized municipal service created in the republic is called on to play an important part here. The steady improvement of the standard and quality of municipal services for rural workers is an important component of the party's social policy and the resolution of the task of the rapprochement of the city and countryside and it must be a subject for our common concern and common efforts.

The party Central Committee constantly draws our attention to the need to improve all work on maintaining the housing stock, cultural and consumer services and social and public buildings.

We must step up control over the construction and use of housing and its allocation and prevent shortcomings in this important matter. Regular preventive repair work must be introduced into practice more extensively and measures must be implemented to save heat, electricity and material and financial resources earmarked for the development of housing and municipal services. The public must be enlisted on a broad scale in work to preserve and repair housing both in the cities and the countryside, and the responsibility of apartment tenants for the conservation of available housing must be raised. Socialist competition must be launched among the population for the exemplary maintenance of apartment blocks and yards and a high standard of consumer services.

The possibilities for improving the standard of consumer services in rural areas have increased greatly with the creation of agroindustrial complexes. Agroindustrial integration has enormous significance, both economic and social.

In improving the standard of consumer services for working people we must resolve a dual task -- building and strengthening the material base of the standard of consumer services and at the same time making correct use of it. This base should serve the improvement of people's spiritual standard, awareness and political and labor activity and the formation in them of a communist world outlook.

Members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee took part in the council's work.

GORBACHEV'S TOUR OF GEORGIAN SSR DESCRIBED

PM261549 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Jan 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of Developing the Republic's Economy"]

[Text] On 29 and 30 December 1982 M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was on vacation in Georgia, toured industrial, transport and agricultural installations in the republic with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee.

During businesslike meetings with labor collectives and conversations with workers, kolkhoz members and party and soviet workers, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted the achievements of Georgia's working people in the course of the socialist competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and inquired about their living and working conditions. He stressed that Soviet Georgia's achievements are the result of the selfless work of the republic's working people, the result of the purposesful organizational and political activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs and their consistent work to implement the decisions of the party's 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolutions on republic party organization.

When meeting with the republic's working people and leaders M.S. Gorbachev drew their attention to the key problems of the development of its economic potential in the all-union division of labor.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze visited Makharadzevskiy Rayon. Here Comrade M.S. Gorbachev was told of the rayon's life, the tea-growers' labor successes and plans for the future. Familiarizing himself with the research being carried out at the Zvanka production base of the all-union scientific research institute for tea and subtropical crops, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the samples grown here of the new Kolkhida strain of tea, which is highly promising and is not inferior in quality to the renowned Indian and Ceylon tea.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev also acquainted himself with models of apparatus for picking tea manually and toured the Zvanka production base's plantations and nursery. He spoke highly of the activity of the Georgian selection experts, designers and scientists who created this apparatus and the workers who maintain the plantations in an exemplary state, and recommended that the specialists and leaders of public sector farms display greater concern for the mass dissemination of the new strain of tea.

During conversations with Hero of Socialist Labor M.F. Orgvelidze, chairman of the board of the Shroma village kolkhoz, and Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Tsitlidze, chairman of the board of the Natanebi village kolkhoz, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the state of affairs on the farms they direct and advised further intensification of agricultural production and increased cooperation with the population in producing basic food products.

In Bakhvi village M.S. Gorbachev viewed the memorial dedicated to the historic revolutionary action of the local peasants in 1905 when the famous "Bakhvi manifesto" was adopted. V.I. Lenin praised this manifesto highly and published it in the Bolshevik newspaper VPERED.

After familiarizing himself with the documents of Guriya's revolutionary past on display in the memorial's museum, M.S. Gorbachev wrote in the honored visitors book that the exhibition indubitably evokes great interest and admiration for the memory of those who died for liberty and the cause of revolution.

In the Bakhvi local history museum members of the local folklore ensemble demonstrated their art to the visitors.

In Mshvidobauri village Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze visited the small tea factory built by the kolkhoz. M.S. Gorbachev supported the idea of building similar factories, stressing that it is precisely because of this kind of creative approach to matters that it is possible to avoid the strained situation which arises at the height of the tea picking period.

The visitors were provided with explanations by O.G. Teneishvili, first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Raykom.

At the all-union scientific research institute of tea and subtropical crops M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the new strains of citrus fruits which Georgian selection experts are working on. He stressed the need to consistently fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further increasing the production of southern and subtropical crops in the Georgian SSR and drew attention to the importance of agricultural specialization in viticulture, tea growing and subtropical fruit growing.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev wished the tea and citrus plantation workers and the workers of the processing industry new successes.

M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze attended a concert of the rayon's amateur artistic collectives at the Makharadze State Theater.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze visited Poti. A meeting with the city's leaders was held at the party Gorkom. B.D. Gulua, first secretary of Poti Gorkom, told the visitors of the first results and prospects for the introduction of an experiment consisting essentially in coordinating and pooling the efforts of the city's enterprises and organizations in order to resolve citywide socioeconomic tasks and about the structure of the Poti territorial intersector association. M.S. Gorbachev approved the work that has been done and noted that the experiment requires close attention, study and generalization of experience and then broad dissemination.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze visited Tskhaltubo, where they toured the kolkhoz health complex where 500 people will be able to stay at one time. The complex, which will soon be commissioned in its entirety, will be a fine gift for the republic's rural workers.

I.A. Kharatishvili, the republic's rural construction minister, provided explanations for the visitors.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze then visited Kutaisi's G.K. Ordzhonikidze motor vehicle plant and the enterprise's new assembly block. M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the new agricultural trailer train whose production is envisaged by the USSR Food Program. The visitor highly appraised the new motor vehicle, series production of which will start this year.

In Abashskiy Rayon the visitors called on the families of rural inhabitants and approved their experience of managing private subsidiary plots and cooperating with the rayon's public farms and toured the Abasha hog-breeding sovkhos and the cattle fattening complex.

A conversation with republic and rayon leaders took place at Abashskiy Raykom. G.D. Mgeladze, Georgian SSR agriculture minister, and R.A. Gvindzhiliya, first secretary of the Abashskiy Raykom, described the Abashskiy Rayon experiment and its first positive results.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev drew their attention to the big tasks which the Food Program has set rural workers and the whole agroindustrial complex.

Then the visitors traveled to Tskhakayevskiy Rayon, familiarized themselves with its working people's lives and successes, and visited the local art gallery.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev expressed satisfaction at his familiarization with individual farms, enterprises, cities and rayons, the life of the republic's working people and the progress in implementing the party's instructions on further developing Georgia's economy. He voiced firm confidence that the Communists and all working people of the republic will consolidate the results achieved and struggle still more persistently to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the propositions and conclusions expounded in the plenum report of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conversations and meetings with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, Georgia's working people assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that they will spare neither efforts nor energy to fulfill absolutely the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the party's plans.

Comrades A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili and O.Ye. Cherkeziya were with Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, and E.A. Shevardnadze on their tour of the republic.

AGRICULTURE'S PROBLEMS, TASKS DISCUSSED

LD312303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0420 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Interview with Petr Petrovich Vavilov, president of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Vaskhnil] and deputy of the Supreme Soviet, by unidentified interviewer -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Petr Petrovich, a growing role is now being played by agricultural science in the life of the country, in its economic development and in the implementation of the Food Program. Your opinion and what you have to say will be of interest to our listeners in the countryside, and to others as well.

[Answer] Agriculture has always been, and will always be, the key link in the whole agroindustrial complex. First and foremost concentrated in agriculture are the basic means of production funds, the majority of the work force and of the output produced by the whole agroindustrial complex. However this is not the main thing: The main point is that the plant and animal products of agriculture have no equivalent substitutes. Agriculture supplies 70 percent of the whole of the country's consumption fund, including 96 percent of the country's food. Any lagging in the growth rate of agricultural output was a negative effect on the country's whole economy, slows down growth of national income and reduces the consumption fund. The creation of a developed farming sector therefore is a most important condition for the building of a communist society.

Agricultural development is being carried out on the basis of intensification since the forms of development by means of expansion have been basically exhausted and are not very efficient. For this reason the Food Program calls for the further development of intensification of agriculture and the provision of more equipment and materials. The provision of more equipment and materials however is just one aspect; another aspect is the rational use of resources allocated to us. We are still consuming more resources per unit of output produced than is laid down by scientifically based norms, and for certain items this consumption is still continuing to increase. For example over the past 30 years the quantity of oil products required to produce a comparable unit of output has trebled. We are still not using irrigation water in a rational way; we are not using improved land intensively enough; and we are not making enough use of the biological potential of plants and animals. The scientifically based solution of these problems, and intelligent, rational use of everything available to us in agriculture are the basis for growth in production efficiency.

The May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum devoted great attention to the most important problem of ensuring that production relations correspond to the level of development of production forces. This involves strengthening the role played by socioeconomic factors, improving the mechanism of economic management and administration and stepping up rural construction. The increase in purchase prices for agricultural products will enable production to be made profitable.

The administrative structure of the agroindustrial complex is being brought into accordance with the situation that has come about: Interindustrial administrative bodies are being set up in rayons, oblasts and republics. The chief aim of this administrative restructuring is to cater to ultimate national economic interests and not interim, narrowly departmental ones.

During the 1980's 2 to 2 and 1/2 times more hard-surface roads will be built than during the previous decade, and many residential buildings, preschool establishments, schools, hospitals, and cultural and consumer service establishments will be built.

This however is just part of the major and comprehensive measures to equalize living conditions in town and country. It is now important not only to make material conditions equal, but also to raise the prestige of rural labor. Only on this basis is it possible to keep young, qualified cadres on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and prevent a further worsening of the demographic situation.

A growing role in solving the major and historic tasks facing us today belongs to science. Engels once wrote that "the productive forces available to mankind are limitless; the fertility of the land can be increased infinitely by the application of capital, labor and science." The most important thing now is to make rational and efficient use of the scientific potential available. The potential is large. In the Vaskhnil system alone there are now 127 scientific research institutes and more than 180 other scientific establishments comprising more than 19,000 scientific workers. In addition the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has 109 scientific research establishments and 104 higher educational establishments with 57,000 scientific workers. The existence of such a widespread network of scientific establishments makes it possible to solve successfully many major problems facing agricultural science and science connected with agriculture.

[Question] Petr Petrovich, over the past few years science has obtained many important results that are used in agricultural practice. Please could you tell us about the most important research work.

[Answer] Scientists from Vaskhnil, together with scientists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and specialists from oblast agricultural administrations and experimental stations have drawn up and provided the scientific foundations for regional farming systems for all oblasts, krais and autonomous republics in the country. The introduction of these systems in Stavropol Kray, Omsk and a number of other oblasts showed them to be highly efficient, and made it possible in a short time to raise the standard of farming, to bring about a widespread improvement in soil fertility, and to provide reliable protection for the soil against water and wind erosion, thereby obtaining large, stable harvests of all agricultural crops.

One great achievement of agricultural science was the theoretical groundwork, development and introduction of the soil-protection system of farming that has provided a sure protection for the soil against wind erosion in the steppe areas of Kazakhstan and other parts of the country. Scientists have drawn up comprehensive measures region by region for protecting the soil against water erosion. These measures, however, are being introduced extremely slowly.

Thanks to efforts by agricultural scientists, 723 new varieties were given regional testing during the 10th 5-year period. In 1981 alone 79 new varieties and hybrids were introduced for cultivation on an area of 5.2 million hectares. In 1983, 214 new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops will be introduced. Primarily, the role of science is growing in work aimed at consistent and further intensification and at improving the efficiency and optimizing the use of the resources available. It is a matter, as I have said, of improving the yield from existing resources and from the capital investment being made.

The primary trend in agricultural production lies in its intensification. However, intensification does not simply mean concentrating production facilities and resources on a specific area of land, but first and foremost involves a qualitative change in both production facilities and methods of work -- in other words, in the final analysis, the extent to which science is used in production. The further development of production will depend on the degree to which science is involved in it.

We are obliged to direct our work to meet the requirements, not of just one single phase of food production, but of the country's entire agroindustrial complex as a whole and the whole system of food production. This work has already been started.

We are expanding our joint research with the USSR Academy of Sciences. Even before the joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Vaskhnil was held, we carried out joint work together on a number of problems of current interest in the field of genetics, plant protection, veterinary science and others. This work is now being done on an increasingly wider scale. A Food Program council has been set up under the Presidium of Vaskhnil with the aim of generalizing and coordinating research developments connected with implementation of the Food Program.

One of the central tasks facing science is research on the whole set of problems involved in keeping the output produced in good condition during all the stages it passes through from field to consumer. The solution of the food problem requires the efforts of scientists in many specialities. We realize that we cannot limit this research to biological, agricultural and technical science: The task is, to a considerable extent, of a socioeconomic nature. In this connection, scientists are faced with extremely pressing tasks: We must dream up proposals to improve the structure of the agroindustrial complex and to create equal economic and legal relations between individual sectors of the agroindustrial complex, and we must bring about a switch over to special-purpose program planning methods.

RASHIDOV ADVOCATES SCIENCE-FARMING COOPERATION

PM281051 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 and 25 January in the Second Editions carry on page 2 parts 1 and 2, respectively, of a two-part article entitled "The Association" by special correspondents Yu. Mukimov and O. Stepanenko, who write from Uzbekistan on the development of agroindustrial associations there and outline the use made of "autonomous financing" and "integration" in production. The second article includes an appraisal of agroindustrial associations attributed to Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, whose reported remarks read as follows:

"Agroindustrial associations are being created in all oblasts and rayons in the republic. We are continuing the search and are striving to improve the basic model and find the optimum work principles," Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, says. "On this level the Papskiy Rayon agroindustrial association is of special interest. We believe it to be one of the successful forms of agroindustrial association -- an alternative making it possible to interlink subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex more closely and to overcome departmental divisions more effectively. To successfully resolve the urgent tasks in the national economy, Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the Central Committee November (1982) plenum, it is important to generalize Soviet and worldwide experience and to gather together the knowledge of the best practical workers and scientists."

KAZAKH SPRING SOWING PREPARATIONS EXAMINED

LD311239 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau has examined the progress in preparations for the spring sowing being made in the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The decision adopted notes that in accordance with the decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the directives of Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which he gave at that plenum, the republican party organizations are conducting purposeful work to mobilize Communists and all working people of the republic's agroindustrial complex for the timely preparation for the sowing campaign, the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the tasks of the Food Program.

Taking into account the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the decisions concerning the progress of the spring sowing preparations in the republic, the appropriate measures have been taken. In spite of the adverse weather conditions last year, the farms have provided themselves with high quality seed-grain, on the whole, and have prepared the soil over the whole area for (?spring sowing). The state and progress of the winter crops is better than last year.

However, the inspection showed that as a result of republican ministries and departments, as well as party, Soviet and economic organs slackening their attention to detail on the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Alma-Ata, Dzhambul, Dzhzharkazgan, Kzyl-Orda, Uralsk and other oblasts, the preparations for the spring sowing are not being made satisfactory as yet. In some oblasts, the machinery repair is lower than last year. The enterprises of Goskomselkhoztekhnika have not changed their working methods yet. Many claims and justified complaints about the red tape practices and confusion are addressed to this system, especially in East Kazakhstan, North Kazakhstan, Turgay and Uralsk Oblasts. Some industrial ministries, departments and production associations in the republic do not fulfill the republic's tasks concerning the manufacture of machines and spares for them and Goskomselkhoztekhnika of the Kazakh SSR is systematically wrecking the plan for machine deliveries to the farms.

The preparation of the irrigation systems and devices for the irrigation season is being made at a slower rate than last year in Alma-Ata, East Kazakhstan, Dzhambul and Semipalatinsk Oblasts. The heads of some sovkhozes, kolkhozes, enterprises and organizations do not take the necessary steps to train and retrain tractor drivers, combine operators, irrigation machine operators and other cadres in mass professions. They do not pay constant attention to training them in agronomic techniques.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee has obliged the Ministry of Agriculture and Comrade Motoriko, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and Comrade Dzherembayev, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Comrade Kipshakbayev, the Ministry of Procurement and Comrade Klevtsov, Goskomselkhoztekhnika and Comrade Yegorov; Goskomnefteprodukty and Comrade Bragin, and Glavrissovkhozstroy and Comrade Goncharov, as well as obkoms and oblispolkoms to eliminate these and other shortcomings, to concentrate their efforts on providing comprehensive and good-quality preparations for the sowing campaign, considering it as one of the most important economic-political campaigns.

Gossnab and Comrade Tankibayev, appropriate ministries and departments of the republic, the heads of production associations and transport organizations are instructed to take urgent measures to unconditionally fulfill the tasks on supplying the agroindustrial complex with machines, equipment, spare parts, repair materials, fuel and lubricants, and other goods.

In light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress, the obkoms and raykoms, soviet and economic organs, primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must intensify their organizational and political work in strengthening labor discipline, spreading the advance methods among the countryside workers and among all workers of all branches of the agroindustrial complex, ensuring timely preparations for the spring sowing in all sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The editorial offices of newspapers, television and radio are recommended to constantly and comprehensively elucidate the progress being made in preparations for the spring sowing.